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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR MEAT AND DAIRY MINISTER VISITS LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 p 1

[LatINFORM Article: "Visit in Latvia"]

[Text] The USSR Meat and Dairy Minister, Ye. I. Sizenko, is currently in the Latvian SSR.

He has visited the Latvian CP Central Committee where he had a conversation with V. I. Dmitriyev, the second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. Questions concerning the fulfillment by branch workers of the plans for the current year and of the five-year plan as a whole, and concerning the further development of meat and dairy industry enterprises located within the republic's territory, were examined. In light of the decisions of the Arpil (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, special attention was devoted to problems concerning an intensification of production and a reduction of the cost of production on the basis of scientific and technical modernization.

During his stay in our republic, Ye. I. Sizenko has visited branch enterprises in Riga, Valmiyera, Yekabpils, Rezekne, and also farms. He was interested in problems concerning the intensification of production, the introduction of progressive methods for organizing and for stimulating labor, and the fulfillment of plans for the social development of collectives.

The following were along with him: Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers; V. A. Chemm, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; and K. A. Shpogis, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the commission for problems of the agro-industrial complex of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Minister of the USSR Meat and Dairy Industry participated in the work of the republic's party-economic aktiv for the branch's enterprises and organizations.

Ye. I. Sizenko departs from Riga on 1 June.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REGULATING GROWTH OF CPSU PARTY RANKS

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 5, May 85 pp 9-17

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Shishov: "On Regulating the Growth and Formation of CPSU Ranks"]

[Text] The principles of growth of party ranks and the problems arising in this case are fundamental in party building. They are directly connected with the growth of the CPSU's role in the life of our society and occupy an important place in the Marxist-Leninist teaching on party. Under conditions of perfecting developed socialism, the tasks advanced by the historic process are becoming more extensive in scope and complex and the activity of the party is becoming more profound and comprehensive.

"The party," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev pointed out at the March (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is precisely that force which is able to take into account the interests of all classes and social groups and all nations and nationalities of the country, unite them into one and mobilize the energy of the people toward the common cause of communist creation."

In the society of mature socialism, which is a necessary, law-governed and historically long period in the development of communist formation, the need of the party's conscious influence on all aspects of social life is objectively intensified. The party leadership becomes increasingly more capacious and complex in content.

In accordance with the new tasks, the significance of the party is raised as an ideological and theoretical center which scientifically works out arising problems, as a political leader of the people which determines the general line of development, as a political organizer of the peoples masses which mobilizes workers toward realization of the developed policy and as an educator of people in the spirit of communist ideals.

The raising of the CPSU's role as a leading and directing force of Soviet society is inseparably linked with strengthening of the party itself and correct organization of its internal life. In order to guide the cause of communist construction and to give an organized and planned character to it, the party itself must show an example of high organization. The party's

role in society is so much higher when its ranks are more united and when party organizations and all communists work more actively. This is why the CPSU has always devoted and devotes most close attention to improving internal party relations.

In the complex of measures which are called upon to ensure the party's influence on all aspects of our society's life, the central place is occupied by regulating the growth and strengthening of party ranks. The party has always regarded the solution of this task as a matter of paramount importance.

V. I. Lenin attached great significance to replenishing the party with new forces, but at the same time he believed that this work should be most strictly subordinated to some essential rules. Increasing of the party ranks must, first of all, be organically tied in with strengthening of the party as an organization. Lenin regarded as an axiom the well-known thought of K. Marx that numerical strength solves a matter only when the mass is embraced by organization and it is guided by knowledge (see K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 16, p 10). Increasing of the party ranks, naturally, should not be to the detriment of its main mission--to be a "vanguard, a leader of the huge mass of the working class" (V. I. Lenin "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 7, p 289). But to remain such a vanguard, the bounds of the party cannot be expanded to complete diffusion. The main thing is that replenishment of the party and the growth of its ranks must be based on clear-cut principles of membership.

These principles were worked out by V. I. Lenin and became leading ones in the matter of ensuring the growth of ranks of a new type party. At all stages of history and under any situation they helped in determining reliable sources, in maintaining the necessary rates of growth and in subjecting the solution of questions connected with it to those tasks which faced the party.

In replenishing its ranks, the CPSU attentively analyzes those objective conditions in which it acts, thoroughly weighs the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country, realistically appraises from class as well as from scientific positions the social base, which is the real source of its growth and development and a reliable support of its activity.

In the constant concern for the growth and qualitative improvement of its ranks, the party has proceeded and proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist position that its growth and formation of the social and class orientation do not occur spontaneously and of its own accord but are subject to certain principles. On the one hand it is an objectively stipulated process and on the other hand a process that is consciously regulated by the party itself.

The objective stipulation of the process of growth and formation of the composition of the CPSU is determined by the fact that it has in the society, as has already been stated, its own social base and relies on it. Playing the most important role in the formation of the party's class composition and the content and nature of its activity, this base at the same time determines and conditions the possibility of its growth and class nature. The dependence of the growth and composition of the CPSU on class forces, which form its social

base in society, was regarded by V. I. Lenin as one of the basic principles of the party's development. He connected its growth, first of all, with the correct relations of the party with the working class, calling it a class which forms, sets apart and nourishes the party (see Complete Works, Vol 24, p 34).

The second aspect of the problem of growth and improvement of the qualitative composition of party ranks is regulation of this process, which is a complex of measures of organizational, ideological-political and educational nature that are being conducted by the party in the course of formation of its ranks by taking into account the concrete historic conditions and the political expediency in the influx of new forces. These measures strengthen the links of party organizations with workers masses, around whom a broad non-party aktiv is formed and individual selection to the party of leading people is carried out.

The Leninist teaching on party also provides an answer to the question on how to understand the interconnection between the quantitative growth of the party and improvement of its qualitative composition. Obviously, the party cannot live and function normally without an influx of fresh forces. This applies particularly to our time, when the party has to extend its influence and supervision over numerous sectors of communist construction. Here the most important for the party has always been and remains the concern for the qualitative composition, for the purity of party ranks and for seeing that every communist would bear and justify the lofty title of a party member with dignity.

The intensive socioeconomic processes occurring in the Soviet society have led to profound qualitative changes in its social structure. An important indicator of this, first of all, is the quantitative and qualitative growth of the working class. From 1940 to 1983 the number of workers in the country increased 3.4-fold and they now total two-thirds of the population engaged in social production. More than four-fifths of workers have higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education and the Soviet kolkhoz peasantry is developing as a new type of socialist class. The Soviet intelligentsia, which is being continuously replenished with workers and peasants, has become a truly socialist one.

Substantial changes have also occurred in the social composition of the population of the Estonian SSR. For example, in 1940-83 the number of workers increased 3.9-fold and they also total nearly two-thirds of the population engaged in social production. If during a number of years the overall number of kolkhoz farmers has decreased, then it stabilized and in the past few years it even shows a certain increase. The share of national economy specialists with higher and secondary specialized education is constantly increasing among white collar workers.

Incidentally, the results of studies conducted in the republic also testify that approximately two-thirds of workers, kolkhoz farmers and white collar workers do not change their social status during the years of labor activity. Still, the intelligentsia draws nearly one-fourth of its replenishment from among workers and kolkhoz farmers, while one-fifth of white collar workers become workers and kolkhoz farmers.

Thus, a social-political and ideological unity of society, which is based on the inviolable union and mutual drawing together of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and peoples intelligentsia, has been formed and is being constantly strengthened in our country. Thereby, all Soviet people have now become a social base of the party and it is being strengthened in proportion to the improvement of developed socialism. This means that the CPSU is gaining increasingly broader possibilities for strengthening and developing its organization by means of steady replenishment of its ranks with fresh forces and as a result for extending party influence to all sectors of economic and cultural construction and for reaching every worker in educational work.

The growth in the number of communists during the past decades is characterized by the following data. At the beginning of 1983, there were 18.118,000 persons in the ranks of the CPSU, including 17.405,000 members and 713,000 candidate members of the party. Compared with the first postwar year, the numerical composition of the party increased 3.3-fold and compared with 1966, when the country reached the stage of mature socialism, 1.5-fold. The numerical strength of the Estonian Communist Party increased compared with 1946 14.4-fold and compared with 1966 1.7-fold. The much higher rates of growth of the republic's party organization reflect the fact that it was precisely after the war that profound socialist transformations were implemented in the ESSR, which served as an additional incentive for leading workers, peasants and other representatives of workers to join the party.

The republic's party organization now consists of 107,600 communists, including 104,100 members and 3,500 candidate members of the party. Three-fourths of the communists, who are employed in the national economy, work in the sphere of physical production. The party stratum among the adult population of the republic exceeds 10 percent, and among those employed in the national economy--12 percent. These indicators are somewhat higher than the party-wide ones. At the same time, the rates of growth in the ranks of the republic's party organization have been drawing increasingly nearer to the party-wide ones in the past few years. If between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses the number of communists in Estonia increased on the average by 3.2 percent (for CPSU by 2.2 percent), then in 1981-83 by 2.6 percent and in the past year by 2 percent (for CPSU in 1981-82 also by 2 percent).

Much attention to further strengthening the party ranks, developing the activity of communists and raising their organization, efficiency and responsibility was devoted by the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. The essence of principal precepts of these congresses consists in the fact that all work on regulating the growth of party ranks and improving their qualitative composition conformed to proletarian-class nature and the revolutionary character of our party and its program goals and tasks.

In deeply generalizing the practice of local and primary party organizations, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted some important decisions in which ways, forms and methods are spelled out for strengthening party ranks and improving their qualitative composition under conditions of mature socialism. Thus, in the resolution "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Kharkov Oblast Party

Organization in Admitting to the Party and in Educating Young Communists" (1965), the CPSU Central Committee condemned the pursuit of quantitative growth of party ranks to the detriment of their quality and reminded that even isolated facts of admitting to the party of people, who are unworthy of the lofty title of communist and who clutter up its ranks, reduces the authority and weakens the fighting efficiency of party organizations. In the 1976 resolution "On the Work of Party Organizations of Kirghizia in Admitting to the Party and in Educating Candidate Members of the CPSU," the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that raykoms and gorkoms must exercise constant supervision over the work of primary party organizations in the selection and education of the party's new replenishment and see to it that the provisions of the CPSU By-Laws are unfailingly observed. Primary organizations, which bear a particular responsibility for admitting to the party and educating young communists, are required to study more deeply and to consider more fully the opinion of communists and non-party comrades about those being admitted to the party and act toward them in a more demanding manner.

As a result of a more strict approach, the number of those accepted into the party was somewhat reduced in the past few years. If in the period between the 22d and 23d CPSU Congresses an average of 760,000 people were accepted as candidate members of the party annually, then 630,000 people were accepted between the 25th and 26th congresses. The average annual rates of growth were reduced from 4.5 to 3.8 percent.

The same tendencies as in the party as a whole are traced in the party organization of Estonia. If during 1966-70 an average of 4,210 were accepted as candidate members of the party annually, then during 1976-80 the average was 3,400 people. During the subsequent years, an average of 3,390 people were accepted as candidate members of the CPSU. At the same time, the average annual rates of growth were reduced from 4.8 to 3.7 percent (in the past 4 years they amounted to 3.3 percent). Thus, the best, leading representatives of the Soviet people come to the party, those who are capable of struggling selflessly in practice for the realization of its goals and tasks.

In solving problems of improving their composition, local and primary organizations of the party began to analyze the results of this work more deeply, to raise insistence on high standards of those accepted into the ranks of the CPSU as well as of candidate members and young members of the party and to increase the responsibility of communists giving recommendations to those joining the party.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee constantly keeps in the field of vision the questions of forming and strengthening party ranks, improving the practice of their regulation by gorkoms and raykoms, raising the role of primary party organizations in selection to the party, educating young communists and encouraging their initiative and activity.

It is significant that party committees have shifted from the statistical approach in examining the results of acceptance into the party, which was permitted sometimes, to an in-depth analysis of the social base, demographic

features and party structure of specific labor collectives, cities and rayons with invariable observance of the principle of individual selection to the party. It should be stressed that this principle must form the basis of intra-party work of every primary party organization. But regulation of acceptance is a prerogative of a party committee, which is called upon to delve deeply into the condition of this work and the effectiveness of party influence at every sector. The task of primary party organizations consists in selecting to the party all who are worthy to be in its ranks and are able to link their destiny with the party.

A unified line toward raising the responsibility of all party links for the formation of its composition is traced in primary and shop party organizations and party groups, which systematically engage in this work. Party meetings and meetings of buros and party committees now regularly examine the questions of acceptance into the party and education of young communists and provide a fundamental appraisal of work of shop party organization secretaries and party group supervisors on hearing their reports. For example, party meetings on the topic "Strengthening of party ranks--concern and duty of every communist" are conducted in a businesslike and exacting atmosphere. In so doing the experience of meetings "Communist--an active fighter of the party," which were conducted in 1983 and held in all party organizations of the republic, are broadly used.

The main task, when we are speaking of improving the composition of the CPSU, still remains replenishing it with leading workers. It is precisely workers-communists who are the cementing core of the Communist Party, that part of it which to a decisive degree ensures cohesion, ideological strength of its ranks and a vanguard role in communist construction. The working class has been and remains the leading force of Soviet society. Workers under present conditions as well represent the basic social base of the CPSU. The working class is not just the largest class we now have, it also forms the majority of workers. Out of 81 million workers nearly 11 million are now working at agricultural enterprises.

Under the influence of scientific and technical progress, the number of workers who are directly connected with highly skilled labor has been steadily growing. The content and nature of labor and the professional and skill structure of workers has changed substantially. The number of those who operate complex equipment is constantly growing among them. A study of these changes in the republic has shown that in the industry, for example, the number of machine operators of all specializations, adjusters, maintenance men and workers engaged in looking after the operation of automatic devices will increase. Consequently, it is very important that in manifesting concern for increasing the relative share of workers in the party, local party committees and primary organizations take into account the categories of workers with which the CPSU is being replenished. This is of fundamental significance.

V. I. Lenin always demanded a differentiated approach to workers--in accordance with their consciousness and organization and categorically objected against regarding as workers "such persons who have not gone through the least serious school, in the sense of a major industry,...and have been transformed into workers for the briefest possible period" (Complete Works, Vol 45, p 18). Unfortunately, such facts also exist in our days.

The CPSU Central Committee orients party organizations in such a manner so that their ranks are joined, first of all, by leading workers of foremost skills who have received strong production tempering, have given a good account of themselves in work and their collective's social life and are capable of exerting an effective influence on further strengthening and raising the enthusiasm of party organizations.

During the past few years alone, party organizations of the republic were replenished with a number of authoritative and skilled production workers --leading workers. They are Irina Pilimon, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and cable binder of the RET Production Association; Leonid Alikhver and Erika Sakkool, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR and respectively a brigadier of plasterers of the Narva General Construction Trust and mother-heroine and milkmaids brigadier of the imeni R. Pyalson sovkhov; Valentina Illarionova and Eevva Vynгри, holders of Orders of Labor Glory 2d and 3d degrees and respectively a spinner of the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine and master baker of the Tartu Bread Combine and merited industry worker of the ESSR; and many others.

The share of workers among those accepted as candidate members of the party is constantly increasing. Thus, if in 1966-70 they totaled 52 percent among those accepted in the CPSU as a whole, then in 1976-80 it was already 59 percent. As a result of this the share of communists-workers steadily grew in the entire party. There were 37.8 percent of them in the CPSU in 1966, 43.4 percent in 1981 and 44.1 percent at the beginning of 1983. The same tendency is traced in the party organization of Estonia. If workers among those accepted as candidate members of the party totaled 42.4 percent in 1966-70, then it was 59.9 percent in 1976-80 and the share of workers in the social composition of the party organization increased from 37.0 percent to 42.6 percent. In the meantime the increase is continuing. Workers now total 43.9 percent in the Estonian Communist Party. However, this indicator is still lagging behind the party-wide one. Consequently, it is also necessary to intensify in the future the selection to the party of workers of leading professions who are employed at decisive sectors of production.

Therefore, it has been justified that out of the overall number of workers accepted into the party in the past several years, almost 80 percent are working in industry, transportation, construction, communications and sovkhovs. In 4 years, the share of workers of indigenous nationality, who were accepted as candidate member of the party, has increased by almost 5 percent. The acceptance of workers of basic professions at the Estonslanets and RET Production Associations, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, the Tallinn Machine Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin, the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni Kh. Pegel'man, the Estonian Civil Aviation Administration and other collectives has been stepped up.

The state of affairs is so far unsatisfactory with regard to acceptance into the party of workers employed in railway transportation and rural construction projects of the republic, where the party stratum among them still lags behind the all-union sectorial indicators. Increased attention should also be devoted to selection of regular workers, to which in some places, for example at some enterprises of the machine building industry, little concern is shown at times.

The work in selecting to the party of brigadiers, who now represent a tenth part of workers accepted into the Estonian Communist Party, has lately improved in the republic's party organization. It is now necessary to select more purposefully to the party ranks of brigadiers of those production brigades which have switched to new forms of labor organization and stimulation.

Sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz farmers remain an important source for replenishing the party ranks. The party and its organizations are taking into account in this case the socioeconomic changes occurring in the rural area, the economic strengthening of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the drawing together of the two forms of property under conditions of agro-industrial integration and the gradual transformation of rural labor into an industrial one. Testifying to this is the appearance of such agricultural professions as milkmaid-operator, cattleman-tractor operator, farm service mechanic, field equipment fitter-adjuster and expert for technical care of tractors and means of transportation.

Under conditions of highly mechanized farming and livestock breeding in the republic, the rural party organizations and raykoms have been ensuring in the past few years an increase in the share of workers of leading agricultural professions--livestock breeders and machine operators--among those accepted as CPSU candidate members. Last year, they totaled nearly 58 percent of the overall number of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz farmers joining the party or 5 percent more than in 1981.

A positive experience in strengthening the party core in labor collectives of an agro-industrial association has been accumulated in Vilyandiskiy Rayon. The raykom annually examines the proposals of primary party organizations with regard to strengthening party influence in some or other decisive links. The situation is discussed for all subdivisions of production zones: enterprises, complexes, farms and workshops. The main attention in so doing is devoted to sectors which have a small party stratum and to lagging collectives.

This approach makes it possible to improve the placement of communists at all enterprises and on farms, to pull up the formerly lagging collectives to the level of leading ones and to achieve stable fulfillment of production tasks. During the past 4 years, the primary party organization of the Karksi kolkhoz, for example, has accepted 22 people into the party. Work with the non-party aktiv in this organization is conducted in a carefully thought out and planned manner. Taking part in it are not only members of the party committee but all communists. As a result, party influence has noticeably increased lately at all important production sectors. More than two-thirds of chief specialists and medium level specialists and nearly a fourth part of livestock breeders and machine operators here are communists. The vanguard role of communists and their example have a positive effect on the results of the collective's economic activity. The Karksi kolkhoz has become one of the best in the rayon and a base farm of the RAPO's Nuyaskaya production zone.

At the same time, in some rural rayons there is a need for strengthening party influence at livestock breeding complexes and farms and in links, brigades and sections which work according to collective contract. Individual educational work with representatives of traditional as well as new agricultural professions is still not well organized everywhere.

Party organizations also actively accept into their ranks the best representatives of Soviet intelligentsia--engineering and technical personnel and other national economy specialists and men of science, culture and art. Replenishment of the party ranks by virtue of these categories of workers is due to the important role of Soviet intelligentsia in solving the tasks of communist construction, accelerating scientific and technical progress and developing culture in the life of the entire society. In 1966-80, the share of engineering and technical personnel, agronomists, teachers, physicians and other specialists among those accepted as candidate members of the party amounted in the CPSU to 24.5-26.4 percent and to 25.8-26.1 percent in subsequent years. Party organizations of our republic are also taking into account when replenishing their ranks the raising of the role of intelligentsia in physical production and social life. In 1966-80, their share among those accepted as candidate members of the party amounted to 25.1-33.5 percent and to 26.2-27.4 percent in the subsequent 4 years.

Approximately 40 percent of national economy specialists accepted into the party in the past several years are engineering and technical personnel and agricultural specialists, the share of scientific and medical workers and cultural, art and press workers is increasing. Every fourth engineer, designer and technician, every third-fourth agronomist, zootechnician, veterinarian and teacher, every sixth physician, every fourth scientific worker and half of all candidates and doctors of sciences in the republic are communists. It should be noted that our party committees have begun to approach more flexibly the acceptance into the party of white collar workers by striving to strengthen party influence among the leading categories of intelligentsia and management workers, including of law protection organs.

Demonstrative in this respect is the practice of individual selection and regulation of acceptance into the party of creative intelligentsia representatives in Leninskiy Rayon of Tallinn City. In the period since 1981 to the present time, 38 workers of cultural institutions were accepted here as candidate members of the CPSU. Among them are USSR people's artist Tiyyu Randviyr, ESSR people's artist Urve Tauts, merited ESSR art worker Ago-Endrik Kerge, ESSR merited artist and laureate of international contest Anne Veski and others.

However, despite the positive changes in selection to the party of white collar workers, it is also necessary in the future to take into account such categories as medium level specialists, skilled craftsmen and supervisors of key sectors of industrial and agricultural production. Increased attention as before is required by strengthening of the party stratum among members of creative unions, which in our republic is noticeably smaller than in the country as a whole.

Replenishing the party with youths is a long-standing tradition of the CPSU. V. I. Lenin has stressed especially strongly in his time: "We will always be a party of youths of the leading class!" (Complete Works, Vol 14, p 163). In these words is the characterization of our party as a party of revolutionaries and innovators, a party of the future which is always followed by youths. Acting in the Leninist way, the CPSU draws new strength, first of all, in the Komsomol environment even under conditions of mature socialism. Of great

significance in this plan is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Raising its Role in the Communist Education of Youths." In it the central committee draws the attention of party organizations to the necessity of selecting the best people trained by the Komsomol for the party, first of all from among workers and kolkhoz farmers, and raising the responsibility of Komsomol organizations in recommending All-Union Komsomol members for the party.

The improvement in work of party organizations with youths was not long in manifesting itself--the striving of youths for linking their life with the party became more intense. If in 1966-70, Komsomol members totaled 45.4 percent among those accepted as candidate members of the CPSU, then in 1976-80 it was 73 percent and in 1981-82 73.1 percent. The influx of youths into the ranks of the Estonian Communist Party is characterized by the following data: there was 36.1 percent of Komsomol members among those accepted as candidate members of the CPSU in 1966-70 and 70.7 percent in 1976-80. In the subsequent years they totaled 71.2 percent, including 71.8 percent in 1984.

Attaching an important significance to the growth of its ranks by virtue of young workers and kolkhoz farmers, our party, naturally, does not forget other youth groups. During the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, 38,300 students were accepted as candidate members of the party or 29 percent more than in the preceding 5 years. The acceptance of students in the party organization of our republic increased just as much during these years.

However, despite a considerable influx of youths in the party, the average age of communists continues to grow. For example, by the beginning of 1981 it was 44.5 years for the CPSU and by 1983 it was 44.7 years. The average age of communists in the party organization of our republic has increased in the same period of time from 44.3 to 44.8 years and now amounts to 45.2 years. This process appears to be natural and is a result of the increased life expectancy of people and somewhat more later, than in the past, inclusion of youths in socially useful activity. But this cannot serve as an excuse for obvious errors in the education of youths. Replenishment of party organizations with young forces should be constantly looked after and practical steps must be taken to eliminate shortcomings existing in this work.

The party attaches important significance to replenishing its ranks with women by taking into account the great role which they play in the life of our society. Women account for more than half of all employed in the national economy. In some sectors of the industry and agriculture, trade, public catering, education and public health they predominate, forming approximately 70-80 percent of all workers. A considerable part of women possess leading professions which require high qualification.

The stratum of women in the party, which, incidentally, is an unquestionable testimony of their social activity, is constantly increasing. In 1966-70, women accounted for 25.7 percent among those accepted as candidate members of the CPSU, in 1976-80 it was 32.2 percent and in 1982 34.3 percent (40.4 percent in territorial party organizations). Their share in the composition of

the party is also increasing--in 1966-82 almost twofold and by the beginning of 1983 they accounted for 27.4 of all communists. In the party organization of the republic women accounted for 39.7 percent among all those accepted as candidate members of the party in 1966-80 and 40.1 percent in 1984. Their number in the republic's party organization increased 1.9-fold in this period and accounted for 36.3 (at present 36.8) percent of communists in the republic at the beginning of 1983.

Replenishing the party with the most conscious and active female workers is an everyday task of party organizations, which ensues from the Leninist instruction to the effect that "without enlisting women in independent participation not only in political life in general but also in regular and all-inclusive public service, it is not worth talking not only about socialism but of complete and durable democracy as well" (Complete Works, Vol 31, p 165).

Improvement of the party ranks by means of their regulation is inseparably linked with the internationalist character of our party. The CPSU now unites in its ranks representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic national groups, which in and of itself testifies to the great authority of the party among the peoples of our country and confirms the fact that it is steadily pursuing a policy of strengthening sincere friendship and genuine fraternity of peoples.

Already during the first years of Soviet power the party set its course toward strengthening party organizations of national remote areas by means of selecting into its ranks the best representatives of the local working class and poorest peasantry, first of all from among the indigenous population. Thus, even in the 1929 resolution of the TsK VKP(b) [Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bol'shevisk)] "On the State of Affairs in the Work of the Karelian Party Organization" it is stated: "Devote particular attention to strengthening the growth of the organization by virtue of Karelian-Finns, first of all from among workers, farm hands and the poor peasants aktiv." Such instructions and recommendations were given in the central committee's resolutions on accountability reports of party committees of some union republics. Under the present conditions, the CPSU Central Committee attaches important significance to the matter so that the composition of party organizations, as well as their new replenishment, will properly reflect the national composition of union republics, cities and rayons and individual labor collectives.

The de facto equality of all nations and ethnic national groups of our country achieved under the leadership of the CPSU, their transformation into socialist ones with respect to their economic basis, social structure and spiritual make-up, the increasingly deeper mutual penetration of national cultures and the flourishing of all-Soviet culture are also leaving their mark on the party's work connected with the replenishment of its ranks with fresh forces and on the composition of the CPSU. A characteristic feature of development of party organizations of union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okurges is that the number of communists of indigenous nationality is growing faster than their ranks as a whole. Party organizations are becoming more international as regards their composition. The indicated two tendencies are interconnected

and reflect further development of economy and culture and the process of drawing together of nations and nationalities. For example, if in the past 30 years the ranks of the Estonian Communist Party increased fivefold, then the number of communists of Estonian nationality increased 5.8-fold. Thirty years ago, the republic's party organization had representatives of 44 nationalities, now it has of 71.

In regulating their ranks, party organizations of the republic strive to take into account objective reasons, which occur in the sphere of national relations, more fully. It is a question of consistent replenishment of party ranks by means of individual selection of representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and peoples intelligentsia of all nationalities which populate the republic and, of course, in the presence of strict consideration of their professional and ideological and moral qualities.

Gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations direct their efforts so that the regulation of their ranks will not be reduced to an end in itself under any circumstances. This most important task is linked most closely with overcoming shortcomings in the ideological and educational work, concern for the formation of a national working class and further strengthening of the international friendship and fraternity in multinational labor collectives. All of this is important not only in the educational plan but in the political one as well.

An in-depth analysis of improvement in the practice of the republic's party committees with regard to regulating the growth of ranks, preparing a new replenishment and strengthening party organizations, quite often also reveals some elements of formalism and distortions, which were permitted by primary party organizations during individual selection to the party. They are permitted in those cases when party committees do not manifest sufficient flexibility in regulating the growth of party ranks and replace the painstaking individual selection with mechanical setting of "limits," sequence and so forth, which in principle contradict the norms of party life and the character of intra-party relations.

In selecting leading workers representatives to the party, party organizations are guided by the principle of exacting verification of their professional, political and moral qualities; utilize various forms and methods of work with the non-party aktiv and raising the role of local party links in the preparation of a new replenishment and their responsibility for strengthening their own ranks. Thus, in party organizations of the Kokhtla-Yarve Slantsekhim Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin, as in the majority of party organizations in the republic, the individual selection to the party is carried out by means of carefully thought out and painstaking work with the non-party aktiv, enlisting it in active participation in the life of party organizations and increasing the time of preparation for joining the CPSU.

It has become a rule in the association to inform communists in advance as to who among the non-party persons is making preparations to join the party. In many shop party organizations they are assigned responsible production tasks, are advised to transfer to lagging sectors and are included in brigades which are mastering new installations. The acceptance into the party is discussed

in a businesslike manner and not in a bureaucratic way at meetings. The question is thoroughly examined at a party buro meeting prior to this. As a rule, candidate members and members of the CPSU are accepted at open party meetings with the participation of non-party persons, first of all, members of the brigades where the one joining the party works. At the meeting he not only describes his biography but reports on the fulfillment of party and social assignments and the results of his production activity and responds to the questions of communists on the CPSU By-Laws, party documents and problems of the international situation. The meeting is then addressed by those who recommend him and co-workers, including non-party workers. Thus, these party meetings are becoming not only an examination of political maturity of the one joining the party, but also a school for educating all communists and an important means for raising their activity, adherence to principle and responsibility for strengthening the ranks of a party organization.

An important place in strengthening a party organization and in educating young communists is occupied by a candidate member's length of membership. Varied work is conducted by party organizations of Kalininskiy Rayon of Tallinn City in this period. They constantly control the passage of a candidate member's length of membership and hear reports by party candidate members on production and social activity and fulfillment of party assignments. For example, in the party organization of the Mayak fishing kolkhoz they report at least twice during their candidate membership period at meetings of the party committee and shop organizations in the presence of those who recommend them, which is mandatory. The work is organized in a similar manner at the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine, the TEZ Association imeni M. I. Kalinin, the Tarbeklaas Plant and in some other party organizations in the rayon.

The role of schools of young communists, which have been established in all gorkoms and raykoms, large primary party organizations and in RAPO production zones in rural rayons of the republic, has risen in the education of candidate members of the party. Hearing and discussing essays by young communists, topical practical studies and meetings with secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms are being widely practiced in these schools. The comprehensive and systematic nature of work with candidate members and young members of the party makes it possible to substantially raise their sociopolitical activity and the level of preparation and to thoroughly check their personal qualities. The schools of young communists are called upon to serve this purpose as a special form for educating the new party replenishment.

In ensuring strict selection to the ranks of the CPSU, an important role has been allotted to commissions for preliminary examination of questions with respect to acceptance and personal affairs of communists, which have been established in all gorkoms and raykoms. The work of these commissions is being constantly improved. A practice has been firmly established in the Narva and Tartu gorkoms and in some other party committees in the republic of assigning commission members to specific party organizations with the aim of controlling and rendering practical assistance locally. Commission members conduct discussions with those joining the party and candidate members of the CPSU and study the opinion formed about them in labor collectives.

At the same time, party organizations decisively free themselves of those who have not justified the trust and did not stand up to a candidate member's probation. "Our party will become even more united and authoritative if we will continue to free ourselves of those who do not value party principles and party honor and rid ourselves of the moral renegades by using the CPSU By-Laws, the laws and public opinion for this purpose," said Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference.

Last year, 111 candidate members were denied acceptance as members of the CPSU in our republic. Party organs are seeing to it that unscrupulousness is not permitted in examining personal affairs of party candidate members and that those who have compromised the lofty title of communist are expelled from the party and not regarded as leaving the party on the basis of incorrect reading of a corresponding paragraph of the CPSU By-Laws.

Every fact of expulsion from the party or refusal to accept as a candidate member of the CPSU is regarded as correction of miscalculations allowed at the initial stage of selection and in the education of young communists. The task is set as follows: to raise even more the insistence on high standards of those joining the party and the responsibility of those recommending them and make communists more active in examining the acceptance questions at party meetings.

An important condition in the education of the new party replenishment is raising the responsibility of those making recommendations for adherence to principle in appraising the quality of the one being recommended and personal participation in the formation of a young communist. Their reports on this work should be regularly heard at party, party committee and party buro meetings. In those instances when party candidate members allow deviations from the norms of party life during the period of their candidate membership or it is necessary to raise the question of denying them acceptance as members of the CPSU, communists must be more exacting in holding those making the recommendations accountable.

The measures being adopted by our party have a positive effect on the growth of its ranks and improvement of their qualitative composition and raise the party's authority even more. This is a reliable path of the CPSU's further development as the highest form of sociopolitical organization of the working class and all Soviet people and as a leading and directing force of our socialist society.

In conclusion it should be stressed that the regulating ability of the party and its organizations under contemporary conditions must develop in the following directions:

replenishment of the party ranks on the basis of individual selection of the most deserving representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia so that the composition of the CPSU will make it possible for it to solve the tasks facing it in the best possible manner;

reflection in the composition of the party of our society's social structure and the role and significance of various segments and groups of the country's

population by taking into account not only the correlation of representatives of the three basic categories--workers, kolkhoz farmers and white collar workers--but also the composition of those joining the party from each of these social groups;

Maximum representation in the composition of every party organization of workers from decisive sectors and leading people of foremost professions on whose activity, first of all, depends the success in fulfilling economic, political and educational tasks; and

prompt removal of persons who do not justify the lofty title of communist by drawing the most serious attention of party organizations to establishing an atmosphere of insistence on high standards of every communist and adopting resolute measures against those who violate the requirements of the by-laws and the program of the CPSU and discredit themselves and their comrades in the party by their behavior.

The questions of regulating and strengthening its composition have always been and will be in the center of the party's attention. The fact that the CPSU has become a vanguard force of the society has been recognized by the people themselves. In this is the guarantee of successful improvement of mature socialism. "We are confident," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed, "that the goals which are being set by the party, which is going towards the 27th congress, will be achieved. A guarantee of this is the selfless labor of the Soviet people and the inviolable unity of the party and the people."

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9817

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK TRADE UNION AKTIV ON WORK DEFICIENCIES

GF121406 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Trade Union Aktiv held a meeting in Tashkent yesterday. The meeting discussed the work carried out by the republic's trade union organizations for increased monitoring of adherence to work laws in factories, establishments, and organizations--as derived from the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums held by the CPSU Central Committee, and the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

The speakers confirmed that the trade unions had carried out a certain amount of work for supervising and controlling adherence to work laws and preventing breaches of these laws. However, the trade unions have (?failed to) consolidate their relations with the people's deputies soviets and law enforcing organs. Nor have they been taking principled measures against the breaching of the legal rights and interests of the citizens.

The meeting stressed the importance of focusing attention on removing the deficiencies established and on further upgrading the results of the effort made to control and supervise adherence to work laws.

Comrade Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

CSO: 1836/448

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LITHUANIAN CP CC BURO STRESSES CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee at its regular meeting considered measures for further development of local industry for 1986-1990 and until the year 2000.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, charged the Ministry of Local Industry, together with city and rayon ispolkoms, with designing and implementing programs to further develop local industry. Their goal is to further increase output at local industry enterprises of cultural-domestic and household goods, objects from art workshops, toys, gardening implements and other necessities that are in high demand, and to improve the quality and enlarge the assortment of popular consumer goods. It is necessary to adopt a wider use of local raw materials and industrial and agricultural wastes, to introduce new machinery and advanced technology, to further improve cost accounting to reduce production of industrial and technical goods not suitable for local industry, to improve the living conditions and organization of the rest of the workers and to enlarge the network of children's pre-school facilities and young pioneers' camps.

The Gosplan, the Gossnab and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade were urged to include in state plans for economic and social development for 1986-1990 raw materials, byproducts, and industrial and agricultural wastes for production of consumer goods, and materials and equipment to retool factories for the Ministry of Local Industry.

At the meeting the Buro considered initial measures to raise the living standard of less well-off pensioners and families and to increase the care for single senior citizens.

Moreover, the solution of the problem of further improving the living standard of less well-off groups of the population, in particular of single disabled citizens, requires additional measures to increase their pensions, to develop the system of social services for the elderly and the disabled, and to

strengthen state aid to families with dependent children. In this connection the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the LiSSR Council of Ministers and the Lithuanian Trade Union Council adopted an appropriate decree.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro approved the experience of the Kupishkiy and Raseynskiy rayons in creating the necessary educational and industrial base for the organization of the labor training, education and professional orientation of students in light of the requirements of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

12892

CSO: 1800/343

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BURIED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 June 85 p 2

[Armenpress Article: "Dzh. S. Kirakosyan's Funeral"]

[Text] On 24 July 1984, the community of Yerevan carried Dzhon Saakovich Kirakosyan, a member of the Armenian CP Central Committee, deputy of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet, ArSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, doctor of historical sciences and professor, to his final resting place.

The large Concert Hall imeni A. Khachaturyan, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed, was in funeral appointments. There were wreaths here from the Armenian CP Central Committee, from the Presidium of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet, from the ArSSR Council of Ministers, from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the ministries of foreign affairs of union republics, from various ministries and departments, from enterprises and institutions, from educational institutions, and from the republic's public organizations. Dzh. S. Kirakosyan's state decorations, which the homeland had awarded him for his services, were on the scarlet velvet.

Workers and employees, leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers, scientific and cultural workers, students, comrades in work, and representatives of a number of the country's republics came to bid farewell to the deceased.

[There were] the last minutes of the farewell. Comrades K. Demirchyan, B. Sarkisov, F. Sarkisyan, Yu. Kochetkov, G. Voskanyan, V. Galumyan, K. Gambaryan, K. Dallakyan, L. Nersesyan, M. Muradyan, L. Saakyan, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet O. Bagdasaryan, First Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers A. Kirakosyan, Deputy Chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers G. Ayrapetyan, R. Arzumanyan, G. Sagoyan, Yu. Khodzhamiryan, and members of the commission for funerals mount the guard of honor.

To the sounds of funeral melodies, the coffin with the body of the deceased is carried out of the hall.

Dzh. S. Kirakosyan was buried in the pantheon of the city cemetery where the funeral meeting took place.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC-LEVEL MEETINGS FOCUS ON SPORTS, CULTURE

Armenian Conference-Seminar

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 27 July 1985 carries on page 3 an 1100-word ARMENPRESS report on a republic-level conference-seminar held on 26 July in the city of Abovyan and devoted to the question of culture-sports complexes, their future tasks, and ways to increase their effective operation. The opening address was delivered by Armenian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department Chief G. Asatryan, who noted that the role of cultural complexes and clubs in the "rational and purposeful organization of the leisure time of workers" is of particular importance today. The speaker also alluded to the CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to enhance the use of clubs and sports installations, the aim of which is to "utilize all means of improving ideological and political-educational work among the Soviet people." Other speakers included Armenian Deputy Justice Minister R. Satyan, who observed that "culture-sports complexes have become centers for large-scale rayon-wide initiatives, all-people's and professional holidays and political campaigns, and in practice promote the active participation of the masses in these initiatives, the rational use of their free time and organization of their recreational activities."

Azerbaijan Party-Economic Aktiv

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 9 August 1985 carries on pages 1-2 a 6,700-word AzerINFORM report on a meeting of the Azerbaijan party-economic aktiv devoted to the issue of party and governmental tasks in increasing the role of cultural and athletic institutions in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on measures to enhance the use of clubs and sports installations. The keynote address was delivered by R.E. Mekhtiyev, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary, who complained of formalism and lack of imagination in the cultural-athletic area: "In many clubs and culture halls it is uncomfortable, conditions for family-oriented recreation are absent, and stadiums and athletic fields are frequently empty." The secretary then recommended cooperation in the form of culture-sports complexes, which will help to increase the effectiveness with which institutions in the field of culture and sports fulfill their tasks. These tasks include facilitating scientific-technical progress and implementing in a more comprehensive and purposeful fashion the military-patriotic education of the populace, especially the young. The speaker also noted a lack of qualified specialists in cultural and athletic institutions, especially in rural areas. "Party control over this

important component of communist education," said Mekhtiyev, "must be increased in the future in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution." The results of the meeting were summed up by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee First Secretary K.M. Bagirov.

CSO: 1830/818

SOCIOLOGY

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined results of fulfilling the plan for the republic's socioeconomic development during the first six months of 1985. It was noted that the plan for six months of the current year for implementing industrial production was fulfilled by 100.5 percent. Production volume in comparison with the corresponding period last year increased by 7.4 percent and labor productivity by 4.8 percent--that is higher than the annual quota. In agriculture, stepped-up labor continues in cultivating cotton and in harvesting and threshing grain cereal crops. The annual and five-year plans for purchasing cocoons were fulfilled successfully. Fixed capital in the amount of 1.7 billion rubles and 1.3 million square meters of residential space were put in operation.

At the same time, the Central Committee Buro emphasized that party committees, ispolkom's of local soviets, ministries and departments still haven't provided for a decisive turn to intensifying production and increasing its efficiency as required by decisions of the April, 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Thus, the six-month plan for implementing production wasn't fulfilled with regard to delivery commitments, especially by the enterprises of Minudobreniy [Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production], Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry]. The industry of Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana Oblasts didn't make up the lag. The resources and reserves in agricultural production aren't being used in full measure. The harvesting of grain cereals is being delayed in Navoi, Bukhara and Tashkent Oblasts, and work in procuring fruit and vegetable products is being turned around slowly. Party, soviet and economic organs of some oblasts and rayons aren't taking sufficient measures for improving their situation in stock breeding. Matters in capital construction are slowly improving. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of shipments via rail and motor vehicle. Enterprises in the realm of domestic services and trade are operating in an unsteady manner. As before, individual economic managers are showing a devil-may-care attitude towards assimilating the achievements of science and technology, mechanizing labor-intensive operations, and implementing measures for protection of the environment.

The specific tasks of party, soviet and economic organs for successfully fulfilling the annual plan and quotas of the five-year plan and for mobilizing labor collectives towards an appropriate welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress were defined in the decree that was approved. The Central Committee Buro demanded from party obkom's, ministries and departments, and ispolkom's of local soviets that they eliminate shortcomings and oversights in fulfilling the plans and concentrate the efforts of personnel in key trends of the national economy towards converting it into an intensive path of development. Particular attention was paid to the necessity for increasing party influence on the progress of retooling enterprises, the economy of all kinds of resources, and an increase in investment yields.

The Uzbek trade union council in conjunction with ministries and departments was ordered to develop and discuss drafts of economic and social development plans in each labor collective for the forthcoming five-year period. The main thing is that each collective puts all available reserves in its five-year plans towards increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of products, reducing costs, and saving resources. It's necessary to liven up the work of party and trade union organizations for the further development of socialist competition to meet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The question was discussed concerning measures for further improvement in propagandizing and incorporating the socialist way of life into the everyday life of the republic's population. Party obkom's, gorkom's and raykom's, and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are charged with successively incorporating soviet traditions, rites and rituals into the life of labor and training collectives and into the everyday life of the population, vigorously eradicating vestiges of the past and religious prejudices, and intensifying the upbringing of youth in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the communist party and the soviet people. With a view to comprehensively managing and improving the coordination of activities of party, soviet, state and public organizations, it was recognized as advisable to form a council attached to the Uzbek CP Central Committee for improving the soviet way of life. It is recommended to create similar councils attached to party obkom's, gorkom's and raykom's.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro also considered other matters relating to the republic's economic and social development and to organizational and political work, and in accordance with which appropriate decrees were approved.

9889

CSO: 1830/742

SOCIOLOGY

EVOLUTION OF LAW AND ORDER DURING WW II HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 8, Apr 85 (signed to press 8 Apr 85) pp 18-20

[Article by Docent V. Shuplenkov, candidate of juridical sciences: "Law and Order and its Maintenance Under Conditions of the Last War"]

[Text] Any large war has a serious impact on all of a country's public life and subjects to a severe test the strength and viability of political systems. Not all social institutions or even entire states are able to withstand the upheavals of war. History knows of examples where aggressive, unjust wars, class antagonisms exacerbating to the extreme and all social and economic contradictions, accelerated the fall of corrupt antipeople's regimes in warring countries and significantly undermined their foundations.

War obliges a state to make large unproductive outlays of material resources and intensifies social difficulties. Losses of people, devastation of productive forces and destruction of material and cultural assets are the most immediate and obvious negative phenomena inherent in all wars (including just ones) that leave an imprint on the fate of society. V.I. Lenin noted that "...a revolutionary war is also a war, and just as severe, bloody and agonizing." And it is not just a matter of human losses. Acting as a severe burden on the broad masses of workers, it upsets the normal mode of public life. With the start of a war, the development of material production is subordinated to the interests of armed struggle. In the economic mechanism of the state it leads to redistribution of manpower and materials resources and curtailment of production of consumer goods and changes the policy of the state in regard to wages of workers, conditions of work, price formation, taxation and so on. Migration of the population is sharply activated, adolescents are drawn into the war's orbit, and the scope is expanded of the social role of women, on whose shoulders are placed tremendous burdens and deprivations.

The changes indicated in the life of society during a war compared to the traditional mode of life and the deteriorating material position of workers, affecting the psychology and behavior of people, become serious factors giving rise to crime and resulting in the growth of criminal and other infringements of the law in the country. But the character and extent of influence of such factors on antisocial manifestations in warring countries vary. This depends

to a decisive degree on the social and economic system of the country, the political contents of the war and the degree of spiritual preparedness of the people's masses to staunchly bear its burdens in the name of victory over the enemy. Not the least role belongs to the ability of the state to ensure stable functioning of social relations and a high level of discipline for its citizens and not to allow disorganization of public life. In addition to this, the duration of the war, the proximity or remoteness of the theater of military operations, successes or failures at the front, strength of its ties with the rear and so forth are of specific importance.

World War II from the point of view of the countries fighting against the fascist aggressors gradually (especially with the forced entry of the USSR into it and the creation of an anti-Hitler coalition) acquired the character of a just and liberating war. But under this condition, the social systems of bourgeois states which were members of the anti-Hitler coalition were unable to ensure the necessary law and order as attested by a survey of published statistical data on crime in the United States and England in the years of the war and after it. Judging on the basis of these data (despite their incompleteness), crime in the said countries steadily grew under war conditions.

Events in our country developed otherwise. The Great Patriotic War in which the Soviet people conducted a struggle for freedom and independence of their socialist Motherland and for liberation of other peoples from fascist subjugation radically differed in its character, purposes and consequences from all wars known to world history. Despite vast human and material losses, the scale of which cannot be compared to the losses of other countries and peoples, our people emerged with honor from the tests that fell to their lot. The war not only proved the viability and superiority of the socialist social system over the capitalist in the economic, political, ideological and military fields but also confirmed the firmness and unshakeability of socialist law and order and the high level of organization and discipline of Soviet citizens, which serves as one of the components of our victory.

Undoubtedly, the calamities of the war increased the number of factors able to revivify, strengthen or support the views, habits and tendencies lying at the basis of antisocial behavior or to directly give rise to commission of crimes. Nonetheless, as shown by analysis of statistical data, this exerted no decisive influence on the state of law and order and the dynamics of law violations in wartime. Factors giving rise to crime brought on by the war were successfully neutralized or significantly weakened by a complex of ideological, organizational and legal measures for the prevention and suppression of law violations and ensuring of stable law and order.

The military situation brought about enhancement of the role of powerful state and legal regulation of social relations in the country. Legal acts were put into operation which had the aim of transforming it into a single military camp and ensuring overcoming of difficulties in the war. Thus, on the basis of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 22 June 1941 "On Martial Law," martial law was declared on the territories of a number of union republics and oblasts of the RSFSR. A joint decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of People's Commissars and the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of 30 June 1941 formed a State Committee of Defense (GKO) which concentrated in its hands the the totality of power in the state. Other extraordinary organs of government were also created, special formations for ensuring security of the rear (for example, destroyer battalions [istrebitel'nyye batal'onny], universal mobilization of persons subject to military service was carried out and compulsory labor conscription was established.

In localities declared to be under martial law, all functions of management in the field of defense, ensuring of law and order and state security were headed by military authorities. Their demands relating to the said questions were obligatory for all institutions, organizations, enterprises, officials and citizens. In cooperation with the military command, law-enforcement organs carried out work on prevention and liquidation of sabotage by enemy agents and a struggle against fascist scouts and spies, panickers, violators of public order and peace and other disorganizers of the rear.

Just aims of the war, boundless love for the socialist Motherland and hatred of the fascist invaders created in the Soviet people a sense of high responsibility for the execution of their civic duty, exceptional perseverance in overcoming difficulties and active support of measures of the party and the government for the mobilization of manpower and resources for victory over the enemy.

Of course, the changes caused by the war in social life (including expansion of unconditionally obligatory spheres of activity of citizens and establishment of criminal accountability for acts not punishable or not encountered in peacetime) could not help but bring on changes in the structure and dynamics of law violations in the country. Thus, in addition to various crimes occurring in peacetime, there appeared a group of those which were committed through violation of wartime laws. Their uniqueness consisted not only of increased public danger specifically in wartime but also of their kind of normative conditionality: criminal responsibility for certain acts was established only in connection with special conditions and only for the time of their existence.

We have reference to accountability for spreading of false rumors in wartime, creating alarm among the population, malicious violations of rules and directives for air defense in localities declared under martial law, avoidance of military accounting and universal obligatory study of military science and a number of others. Most of the mentioned crimes, however, did not become significantly widespread. The struggle against them possessed a certain urgency only in the initial period of the war. Subsequently their their relative share in the total crime structure steadily was reduced and by the end of the war was encountered only in isolated cases of these crimes.

Of the acts that were criminal under the conditions and time of the war, the most widespread were labor infringements of the law. From the beginning of the war, the functioning of the national-economic mechanism was reorganized on a war footing.

The sharply growing requirements of the army for armaments, ammunition and other material resources and the need to assure uninterrupted operation of enterprise of a defense character, transport and other most important sectors of the economy under conditions where millions of men of the most able-bodied ages were in the armed forces required the redistribution and bringing into production of additional manpower resources, securing of workers and employes for a number of enterprises and organizations, rigorous regulation of the worktime regime and strengthening of labor discipline. Many categories of workers and employes engaged in particularly important sectors of the economy were put in a state of mobilization. Where necessary, mobilization was conducted of the able-bodied population for work in defense, construction, production and in agriculture. Workers leaving enterprises to which they were assigned without permission, evasion of labor mobilization and a number of other violations of labor discipline were considered as crimes and carried accountability according to wartime laws (among them there could be named Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 26 December 1941 "On the Responsibility of Workers and Employes of Enterprises of the War Industry for Unauthorized Leaving of Enterprises," of 13 February 1942 "On Mobilization for the Wartime Period of the Able-Bodied Urban Population for Work in Production and Construction" and others). For this reason, labor violations seriously affected the state and structure of crime in the war years.

As in peace years, the basic portion of crimes in wartime consisted of general criminal acts. Let us point out that the number of some of them was even reduced compared to the prewar level.

In connection with the serious material difficulties of the population under the conditions of the war, a certain increase occurred in the number of nonviolent attempts at taking socialist and personal property. Among them there predominated thefts of objects of primary necessity (clothing, food products, fuel and the like) on a small scale. There also appeared a hitherto unknown form of theft--taking of food cards. The Soviet government did everything possible to ease the situation of the most acutely needy citizens, although these possibilities were limited.

As we know, in the years of World War I and after it, Russia experienced the genuine tragedy of homeless children and crimes of minors. Young Soviet Russia over many years healed the wounds inflicted on the young generation of World War I and the subsequent civil war. In the period of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet government carried out a number of measures for the organization and upbringing of children deprived of their parents. It is enough to indicate the establishment of Suvorov schools, expansion of the network of trade schools and the creation and development of a system of various children's institutions in which children stayed with full state support, studying and being educated.

The plans of fascist Germany's leadership to use in the war against the USSR elements that were inimically inclined toward the Soviet system failed to come true. With the victory of socialism, there were no classes or social groups in our country that would act against the Soviet government. But there were still hidden enemies from former exploiters who hated the power of the people and, being located on territories temporarily occupied by the fascists, took

the path of cooperation with the invaders. There were also those people who cooperated with the enemy because of cowardliness or faintheartedness. With the clearing of Soviet territory of the enemy's forces, betrayers of the Motherland and accomplices of the German fascist accomplices were exposed and brought to severe accountability.

The state-legal definition of infringements on the defense interest of the country completely coincided with the severe irreconcilability of the Soviet people with respect to those who in the years of severe testing were concerned solely with their own welfare and with the contempt and hatred of all society for betrayers of the Motherland, cowards, self-seekers and panickers. At the same time, regardless of the severe conditions, both the legislative and law-enforcement activities of the Soviet state in the field of maintenance of law and order, corresponded to the basic principles of socialist law, particularly individualization of responsibility and punishment and economy of punitive means. The fact is quite noteworthy that according to statistical data, the relative share of deprivation of liberty among the punishments employed by the courts from the middle of 1942 began to decrease and in the first half of 1943 it was found lower than in the prewar years.

During the Great Patriotic War, in regard to persons presenting no great social danger, wide use was made of a specific institution provided by the law of release from serving a sentence in the form of deprivation of liberty or postponing execution of a sentence for servicemen or persons subject to military service by sending a convicted person to the active army. In accordance with Article 19² of Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics (note 2 to Article 28 of the 1926 RSFSR Criminal Code), the nature of this institution was that in wartime a sentence of deprivation of liberty without disfranchisement could be postponed on the determination of the court of performance to the end of combat operations so that a convicted person could be sent to the active army. If he proved himself in fighting to be a staunch defender of the Motherland, then on the intercession of the military command, the court released him from punishment in toto or could replace it with a more mitigated one. Postponement of execution of a sentence by sending the convicted person into the active army was a humane and effective means of attaining the aims of correction and reeducation of law violators as well as crime prevention. Most of those who were sentenced proved themselves in battle to be staunch fighting men, displayed courage and heroism and even prior to the termination of combat activities not only were released from the punishment designated for them but even frequently earned state awards.

Other means were also widely used in releasing people from criminal accountability and punishment provided by legislation. Sometimes postponement of execution of sentence was used as provided by Point 3 of Article 456 of the 1923 RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure. Such a decision was taken in connection with circumstances created by the war. Immediate serving of a sentence could impose on the convicted person or his family particularly difficult consequences. Release from criminal accountability and punishment was also used on the basis of Article 8 of the 1926 RSFSR Criminal Code. In accordance with the decree of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court of 29 July 1943 "On Addition to the Decree of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court of 8

January 1942 No 1/2/U," courts released from criminal responsibility persons with respect to whom cases were suspended by production in the form of a call into the army if they with irreproachable service in the active army proved that they had ceased being socially dangerous.

Thus, along with the military, economic, moral, political and other decisive factors, the strict law and order in the country, the organization and the high level of civil discipline of the Soviet people were of great significance in the attainment of victory by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Law and law enforcement responding to the special needs of wartime and the fundamental aims of the Great Patriotic War served as an effective means of implementation of party and state policy relating to the mobilization of all the country's resources for defeat of the enemy.

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SOCIOLOGY

CONDITIONAL RELEASE FROM DEPRIVATION OF FREEDOM EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 8, Apr 85 (signed to press 8 Apr 85) pp 31-32

[Article by G. Kyrlan, graduate student at Moscow State University: "On the Application of Article 53² of the RSFSR Criminal Code"]

[Text] Convicted persons, who in accordance with Article 53² of the RSFSR Criminal Code are offered a conditional release from places of confinement with compulsory assignment to labor, must meet certain requirements, specifically, to be of age and to be fit for work.

In practice, no particular difficulties arise in the determination of a person's majority. It is established on the basis of facts presented at the time of the court's ruling on conditional release from places of confinement. Consequently conditional release can be also applied to a convicted person who has committed a crime prior to the age of 18 years, but only at the time of the court's ruling on the attainment of majority.

In our opinion, in resolving the question of transferring convicted persons who have reached 18 years of age from educational labor colonies for further serving of sentence in a corrective labor colony (Article 77 of the RSFSR Corrective Labor Code), it would be useful to also consider at the same time the question of the possibility of conditional release with compulsory assignment to labor. Conditional release is an important means of bringing young convicted persons into contact with socially useful labor. And, furthermore, the possibility of a negative influence on them by adult convicted persons who have not been rehabilitated is reduced. Finally, applying Article 53² of the RSFSR Criminal Code to them provides a real possibility of continuing their vocational and general-educational training started in the educational labor colony.

Conditional release is applicable only to those persons who are fit for work. As applies to the question under discussion, Article 53² of the Criminal Code does not state what is meant by the concept "fitness for work." We might note that in Point 3 of the 24 November 1978 USSR Supreme Court Plenum decree "On Court Practice Relative to the Use of Conditional Release from Places of Confinement with Compulsory Assignment to Labor," this concept is elucidated by means of the provision that conditional sentencing to confinement and

conditional release from places of confinement with compulsory assignment to labor may not be applied to a specific group of persons. These are convicted persons recognized according to prescribed procedure as group I, II and III invalids; pregnant women as well as women over 55 and men over 60 of age.

At the same time, analysis of existing corrective labor legislation as well as the practice of applying conditional release from places of confinement show that the scope of the concept of fitness for labor is still broader.

In accordance with Article 78² of the Corrective Labor Code, persons conditionally released from places of confinement are obliged to work there, where they are sent by the authorities who are in charge of carrying out the sentence. In case of production need, they can be transferred without their agreement to other work including to a different locality. But persons who are conditionally released are not always in the state of health to perform assigned work under certain geographic and climatic conditions.

In accordance with Article 78⁶ of the Corrective Labor Code, persons who are conditionally released are assigned to labor taking into account as far as possible their specialties in training and work. However, as practice has shown they are used most often in unskilled work, the performance of which depends on the state of their health. For this reason, in our view, it is impossible to agree with the opinion expressed in the juridical press that conditional release of persons of pension age is not excluded.

The fitness for work of persons who are granted conditional release from places of confinement with compulsory assignment to labor must not be specific, but general, that is, they must be capable of performing the work under ordinary conditions, including heavy physical work.

The question of whether they are alcoholics or drug addicts is of no small significance in the determination of the degree of labor fitness of these persons.

In accordance with Point 1 Part 4 of Article 53² of the Criminal Code, conditional release does not apply to persons who in addition to being sentenced for a committed crime are also assigned to compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction. It can be applied only after termination by the court of the compulsory treatment in accordance with Part 4 of Article 62 of the Criminal Code. In Point 6 of the 13 December 1977 RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum Decree "On Certain Questions Arising in Court Practice Relating to the Application of Articles 24² and 53² of the RSFSR Criminal Code" it was stated that in this case courts should verify by whom, when and on what basis compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction was terminated, how much time has passed since such termination and what the behavior of the convicted person has been in places of confinement during this period. Without the examination of such facts, it is impossible to form a conclusion on the possibility of the further rehabilitation and reeducation of a convicted person by means of compulsory labor without isolation from society.

Occasionally courts at one and the same session examine questions of the termination of compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction and of conditional release from places of confinement despite the clarification given in Point 6 of the said 13 December 1977 RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum decree concerning the inadmissibility of this. And truly, such an approach contradicts Article 62 of the Criminal Code and Article 368 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure.

Let us note something else. Practice shows that conditionally released persons whose compulsory treatment has been terminated violate the rules of conditional release with compulsory assignment to labor more frequently than others. According to our selective data, 40 percent of the total number of persons who are returned to the corrective labor colonies of their previous designation consist of persons with respect to whom compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction was terminated. Moreover about 60 percent of them are returned to places of confinement in the course of the first month following conditional release.

Taking into consideration the opinions voiced in the course of the survey of workers of corrective labor colonies which we conducted, it would be desirable for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the institution of compulsory treatment to include in Point 1 Part 4 of Article 53² of the Criminal Code an amendment to the effect that conditional release may be applied to persons in regard to whom compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction in accordance with prescribed procedure has been terminated, if not less than six months have passed since the day of termination (incidentally, this is the customary period of time for review).

Furthermore, termination by the court of compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction of persons serving their sentence in corrective labor colonies could be practicably carried out on the basis of a report by a commission consisting of representatives of the medical institution which carried out the treatment, the administration of the corrective labor colony (detachment chief) and of a supervisory commission attached to the ispolkom of the local soviet of people's deputies and a physician of the colony. About 90 percent of the practical workers of the corrective labor administration we surveyed were in favor of such a procedure.

Convicted persons who are admitted alcoholics and drug addicts, but who, in view of medical counterindications, are not subject to compulsory treatment under Article 62 of the Criminal Code, also serve their sentence in places of confinement. In accordance with the definition given in Point 6 of the 24 November 1978 USSR Supreme Court Plenum decree, conditional release from places of confinement does not apply to such persons.

In determining the degree of fitness for labor of a convicted person, other facts concerning the state of his health must also be taken into consideration. In particular, conditional release from places of confinement cannot be applied to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and other serious illnesses which would prevent them from serving such punishment (see BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA SSSR, No 5, 1982, p 30).

Observance of the conditions stipulated for the application of Article 53² influences the effectiveness of conditional release from places confinement with compulsory assignment to labor.

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SOCIOLOGY

ARSSR ENTERPRISES UNDERUTILIZE STUDENT WORK BRIGADES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "A Working Semester"]

[Text] The Soviet way of life is bringing forth many traditions dear to the heart of every person. Among them is the summer working semester of students, when tens of thousands of young men and women work in different spheres of the national economy, making their contribution to the fulfillment of state plans.

The tradition is young--it was born only two-and-one-half decades ago. During these years it has firmly entered our life, having been established as a wonderful time for the civic maturing of Soviet youth and of its unity with the affairs, the plans and the accomplishments of the older generation, and of the manifestation of the internationalism of young patriots.

The party particularly expects a lot from youth, from its energy, and from its inquisitive mind and its interest in everything new and progressive, as was noted at a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The student work groups of Soviet Armenia have made their contribution to the national treasury of the republic and of a number of the country's regions. More than 160,000 young men and women have gone through the famous school of labor education at shock-work all-union and republic building sites. A volume of work worth 510 million rubles has been carried out by them. The youth of Armenia has made a good effort in the last season of 1984. Groups worked in Kazakhstan, in the Mari ASSR, in Tyumen, Irkutsk and Perm oblasts, in the city of Gagarin of Smolensk Oblast, and in Uzbekistan.

In the republic, student groups worked in the construction of the most important priority, projects--the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad line, the Dxhraratskaya Poultry Farm, a cattle farm in Kalinino and in Gukasyan, and also in canneries where they carried out 60 percent of the entire canning production.

With the participation of youth, 257 projects were built. Twenty-one of them were awarded the students' Mark of Quality. The "field to store" agricultural conveyor made it possible to reduce significantly the time for passing products on to the consumer. The groups repaired schools and kindergartens, gave lectures, and advised future graduating students.

Twenty groups worked by the brigade contract method and an efficiency movement developed. The "We design it ourselves--we build it ourselves" movement spread among the future engineers. They did not let down their older comrades and classmates. Some 143,000 children worked in 3,318 labor associations and carried out a volume of work worth 16 million rubles.

It is gratifying that the patriotic youth movement is constantly expanding, affecting still newer spheres of social and spiritual life.

Party organizations, rectorates, boards of directors, and the Komsomol committees of many VUZ's and of tekhnikums have gained useful experience of the organization of the labor and socio-political work of Student Work Groups. Yerevan State University, the polytechnic and its branches, the pedagogical VUZ's, the Armenian agricultural [VUZ], the Dilizhan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, and Yerevan No. 1 medical institutes, the Kirovakan Chemical-technological and other tekhnikums set the tone in many affairs.

The managers of a number of construction administrations and trusts of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and of the Minelstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], and in the Oktemberyan, Masis and other canneries have been seriously concerned about the organization of the labor or youth and its way of life and relaxation. The valorous labor of the young people has been awarded high appreciation. The republic's student work group has been recognized as a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the Challenge Pennant of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and of the USSR Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction].

But what has been achieved should not and cannot arouse complacency or conceit. There are no bases for them. The results of the labor of youth would be more substantial if there were no serious shortcomings in the organization of the working semester through the fault of a number of economic managers, and of the labor groups of certain VUZ's and tekhnikums. The principal shortcomings lie in the fact that a front of operations was prepared in far from all the installations. In a number of places, before the arrival of the youth, they did not take the trouble to create the necessary conditions for its labor and everyday existence.

To provide a front of operations means to arrange the provision of construction materials and of agricultural raw materials. And to organize carefully the planning of goals and to solve efficiently problems concerning transport, etc. In the absence of these conditions, the labor will be inefficient and will far from serve educational goals.

The figures illustrate this eloquently. Last year the work groups stood idle almost 30 percent of the time due to a lack of the provision of transportation facilities, to the absence of building materials, and to other unresolved problems. As a result of this, the output per person at the republic's projects was lower than the labor indicators at projects beyond Armenia's borders. It is understandable that the wages were not the same.

They did not prepare properly for receiving a student work group in the construction administration of the Yerkhimstroy trust No. 25, of the SU [construction administration]-65, of the Kadzharanstroy trust, of the republic Minpromstroy trust, of a number of organizations of the Minselstroy, and in the Akhtala and Artashat canneries. Or there is another example. As long ago as March 1984, an agreement on youth labor in the construction of the Maralik Cotton Spinning Mill was concluded between the Yerevan Electromechanical Technical School and the PMK-38 [Mobile Mechanized Column-38] of the Minselstroy trust No. 9. But for 10 days before the arrival of the student work group, the manager of the enterprise, B. Kirakosyan, refused to receive the group, ostensibly due to the absence of a need for manpower.

Such cases are far from isolated. The work groups of the Kirovakan Instrument-Making, the Artik Industrial and the Abovyan Highway tekhnikums stood idle for the first 10 days. They should have been working on the Yerkhimstroy projects. More than 40 percent of the work-days that were lost are the result of a thoughtless and irresponsible attitude towards the utilization of the work force.

The work of the student work groups has not been organized in several of the republic's canneries. And, indeed, large groups of 400-800 persons each are being sent here. The students are not being employed on individual lines. Work in mixed brigades does not provide the opportunities to conduct an accurate accounting of the labor of the students work groups.

However, we do have suitable examples which should be matched. A work group from the Dilizhan Medical Institute has already been working for three to four years in the Ayrumskiy Plant. The children are working independently, goals are being worked out carefully, and a competition is helping to achieve high results.

The students' working semester is an important and responsible period. Its economic effectiveness for the national economy is great. The moral factor is enormous--the participation of future young specialists in fulfilling the tasks of the five-year plan. The working semester was started with a festive gathering in Victory Park.

The aid and attention of party committees, of soviet and economic organs of public organizations and of the rectorates of VUZ's to the student work groups from the very beginning of their work are essential. The republic's student youth is expressing the willingness to work valiantly and selflessly, conquering the new boundaries of the five-year plan.

SOCIOLOGY

ATHEIST PROPAGANDA IN UKSSR REVIEWED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 85 (signed to press 26 Apr 85)
pp 2-5

[Article by L. Kravchuk, head of the Agitprop Department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee: "Concretely, Creatively, Effectively"]

[Excerpts] Sometimes the effectiveness of atheist work is judged solely by quantitative indicators: how many people have come away from religion, what is the level of religious ritual and the number of events taking place, etc. However, such an approach does not always permit us correctly and thoroughly to determine our success. One must also consider the attitude of new-believers to religion, the degree of their non-acceptance, the number of people actively involved in the struggle against surviving religious vestiges, and the growth in the number of labor collectives and population centers where the tone is set by atheist public opinion. No less important are the following indicators: the expansion of social ties and growth in the non-religious spiritual needs and interests of believers; their participation in public affairs; a reduction in the intensity of religious community activities; a contraction of religion's channels of reproduction weakening of proselytizing activity; a reduction in the number of crimes committed on religious grounds; a decrease in the perpetuation of religion in succeeding generations; and an increase in the number of children from believer families who adopt a non-religious view of life, etc. It is impossible not to notice, in raising and educating our children, how our party and Soviet organs, ideological organizations and institutions have succeeded in achieving the desired results. This is particularly noticeable when one analyzes the data over a relatively lengthy period. Sociological research shows that in the past 15-20 years the number of religious societies has significantly decreased and the vitality of many of those which have remained has been reduced.

Under the influence of many factors, including our purposeful educational efforts, substantial changes have occurred in the consciousness and lifestyle of believers themselves. They are becoming ever more widely integrated into public life. Their everyday practices are oriented not towards biblical dogma, but more often to the principles of the Soviet way of life. A conscious reevaluation of familiar, settled ideas and moral standards is taking place along with an erosion of religious stereotypes. For historical reasons the Ukraine contains regions with a higher degree of religious

sentiment among their inhabitants. To a certain extent this has to do with the proximity of our republic's territories to sources of clerical anti-communist and religious nationalistic propaganda. In the religious environment itself significant changes are continually occurring, brought about mainly by adaptation to contemporary conditions.

Today therefore a systematic and deep study of the nature and forms of religious manifestations is a necessary prerequisite for organizing atheistic work on a scientific basis. At present, in many oblasts of our republic, a systematic study of the concrete ideological condition of public opinion and the status and experience of atheist work in the labor collective and where people live is underway. Various reference materials are being prepared for party committees, primary organizations and ideological services. This allows us to more correctly define the principal objects to be targeted, the objectives and problems, content, forms and methods of atheist work and its practical application to real-life conditions. It also helps us to isolate the key elements on which our overall success depends.

One of these key elements is the organization of primary education in the cities, rayons and villages where, historically, a heightened religiousness in the population has developed.

Such an approach is characteristic of the organization of atheist education in Shargorodskiy Rayon of Vinnitsk Oblast. The scientific workers of the interrepublic affiliate of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee in Kiev, the Vinnitsk Pedagogical Institute, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the Republic House of Scientific Atheism, the Union of Artists of the UkSSR and others have significantly helped the rayon in implementing a comprehensive approach to the issue of atheism education.

Major work in the selection, training and continuing education of atheist cadres is conducted right there where religious societies are active. A special republic seminar for party members and propaganda cadres from these regions took place. The administration of the republic society "Znaniye" organized refresher courses for lecturer-atheists.

The principal unit of religious perpetuation and the replenishment of religious societies, as we know, are believers' families. The leaders of the various religious organizations understand this and are paying ever more attention to the family in an effort to transform it into a kind of "domestic church."

Experience has shown that such efforts can be neutralized if atheist indoctrination is conducted by all institutions concerned in concert. Naturally, the leading role here belongs to the school and the labor collective. Diverse educational and propaganda work with families helps serve a dual purpose. It reinforces the family unit, raising its role in the political, labor and moral upbringing of the developing generation and reaffirms a non-religious, atheistic way of life. The organizers of atheist work are seeking the most effective forms and methods of educationally

influencing the family. In the interest of raising the family's prestige and propagandizing its exemplary aspects, days and holidays to honor it, celebrations in honor of young newlyweds, golden and silver wedding anniversaries and wholesome family recreation activities (athletic competitions between families, etc.) are organized. All this generates a great deal of excitement.

Educational work where people live is becoming more varied. Along with the traditional discussions and reading of periodicals, lecture and discussion sessions with slide presentations, demonstrations of natural science experiments, and gatherings around neighborhood television sets are becoming ever more widespread. Often exhibitions of painting reproductions, photographs, posters, the artistic works of local creative talents as well as performances by children are organized.

The effectiveness of education within the family to a significant extent depends on the level of general, and especially pedagogical, culture of the parents. Therefore, we pay constant attention to this aspect as well.

Many party committees and school pedagogical collectives have accumulated useful experience in organizing the atheist general education of parents. Here papa and mama acquire the necessary knowledge and receive practical recommendations for raising their children and overcoming religious traditions of superstition and prejudice in everyday family life.

An integrated approach to worker education is impossible without the wide inclusion of labor collectives. That is where the decisive role in the development and affirmation of individual social and spiritual qualities belongs. Experience has shown that success in the work of overcoming religious vestiges largely depends on the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate and in raising the level of education and professional skills in the immediate workplace.

It is characteristic that in all these events believers and their families are actively involved. Understandably, such a situation where believers are constantly experiencing the beneficial influence of the labor collective on themselves helps them to more quickly overcome the surviving vestiges of religion in their attitudes and behavior.

In recent years the Agitprop Department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee together with the interrepublic affiliate of the Institute of Scientific Atheism has been studying the status of this issue in more than 300 collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This has permitted positive experience to be gained and shortcomings to be uncovered.

The question of party leadership of atheist work in labor collectives has had to be seriously examined. Party committees and primary organizations have been given practical and theoretical assistance. The results of this were not slow in making themselves felt.

Atheist work in many enterprises is now being built on a foundation of deep analysis of actual conditions, in a differentiated way and according

to plan, with emphasis on results. Party, union, Komsomol and other public organizations have started to deal more with the problems of atheist education. Activizing all our resources in the system of atheist work has permitted us, in turn, to improve the effectiveness of our forms and methods. For example, the strength of public opinion has begun to be used more successfully. The June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicated the need to renew, enrich and make more relevant the contents of indoctrinational work. This fully applies to anti-religious propaganda as well. Sometimes atheist propaganda (both oral and written) is not effective precisely because it does not take into account the particularities of contemporary religious attitudes and does not always offer convincing and clear answers to the kinds of universal questions that interest believers.

This has forced party committees to occupy themselves with the introduction of more relevant, lively and attractive forms of propaganda. Meetings in the form of a dialogue between believers and non-believers have found wide application as have discussions, dramatized presentations, lecture-concerts, museum trips for believers and evenings of philosophy, literature and art appreciation evenings, etc.

Understandably, it is not so much a matter of the novelty of the form as the effectiveness of the work; not the quantity of events held, but their actual impact on people.

A creative approach allows both traditional forms and methods to be significantly enlivened. Take as an example the work of museums. In the Ukrainian SSR there are 260 state museums and more than 6,000 people's museums (school, village, kolkhoz, city). From year to year the number of museums of atheism grows. Their educational potential is enormous.

The role of the mass information media in ideological work is well known. They are most important channels of atheist impact as well. The enhancement of their effectiveness is largely tied to the quality of programming and writing on questions of atheism and religion in magazines, television and radio. Their quality sometimes leaves a bit to be desired. Their shortcomings are due mainly to the weak theoretical and practical preparation of journalists. Taking this into account, party committees are reserving serious attention for the enhancement of the level of atheist training of journalism cadres and their continuing operational briefings. Special courses and lecture series on atheism have been introduced into the curriculum of study for workers in television, publishing and the departments of the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Newspaper and magazine workers as well are drawn to classes of the republic's ongoing seminar on the problems of atheist education. At republic publishing houses, on editorial staffs and at the State Radio and Television of the Ukrainian SSR groups of consultants have been formed consisting of leading scientific atheists.

Long-range plans for atheist publications and programs have been worked out. The quality of print, radio and television statements and programming is systematically analyzed. The result of this analysis is that their

effectiveness has increased, their content has become richer, and they have become more varied and more skilled. Interest in them among the various categories of the population has strengthened.

Atheist indoctrination under contemporary conditions cannot be effective without a systematic and goal-oriented counterpropaganda as well. Our party committees, the society "Znaniye" and the organs of mass information have taken this job on themselves. Special groups for organizing atheist counterpropaganda have been formed. Constant analysis of the contents, tactics and devices of clerical propaganda from abroad is undertaken. It is important that our counterpropaganda efforts are conducted in an integrated and coordinated way. A unified plan for the programming of our republic's mass media has been developed. The effectiveness of our atheist counterpropaganda even our ideological opponents have been forced to admit. Masstatheist propaganda, they say, shatters their schemes for reviving religion in the Ukraine.

The party leadership has been bolstered as well by such important components of educational work as propaganda for and the introduction of socialist holidays and ceremonies. These are organized by the Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays and Ceremonies of the UkSSR Soviet of Ministers and similar commissions of ispolkoms and local Soviets of People's Deputies. Moreover, in labor collectives and microrayons more than 25,000 groups, in which there are about 50,000 activists, have been formed to work together with these commissions. Great importance is attached to working out scripts for the celebration and recommendations for the introduction of new holidays and ceremonies. These are published in mass editions and used widely in practice.

Holidays and traditions having to do with labor occupy a leading position.

The growth in popularity of socialist traditions, holidays and ceremonies is aided by active propaganda.

The most important prerequisite for successfully resolving the problems of further strengthening ideological (including atheist) work is the creation of a system for the selection, training and continuing education of speakers and propagandists.

The CPSU Central Committee has developed a structure and form for the education of atheist cadres. These days at gorkoms, raykoms and party committees of major enterprises, two-year schools and seminars for the training of organizers of atheist work, speakers and atheist agitators have been created. A teaching program has been developed for them in which the particularities of atheist work in our republic are taken into account. Emphasis is placed on the mastery of practical atheist work, particularly among believers.

The system of training and continuing education of atheist cadres includes several continuously ongoing republic seminars as well. Workers of obkoms, obispolkoms, Komsomol obkoms, oblast trade union soviets, a number

of republic leaderships, VUZ instructors and lecturers study in a seminar on current questions of atheism education. Lecturers, publicists and workers in scientific institutions study in a seminar on questions of counterpropaganda (including atheist).

The role of the system of party education in the training of atheism cadres is increasing. In all Marxist-Leninist universities in-house and correspondence departments of scientific atheism have been created. Schools and seminars exist for the study of the basis of scientific atheism in the system of party and Komsomol education.

The administration of our republic's branch of the society "Znaniye" has proposed a rather effective form for training qualified lecturer-atheists principally for rayon and city duties. It is to establish ongoing continuing education correspondence courses for lecturer-atheists at the major institutions of higher learning.

Issues of atheism are included in the programs of continuing education for teachers, physicians, workers in institutions of cultural enlightenment and seminars for party and economic functionaries.

In improving atheist education in light of the decisions of the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party committees of our republic are striving to comprehensively increase its effectiveness and build on a wide foundation purposefully and in concert with all other aspects of educational activity.

A strategic program for atheist work by the party organizations of our republic consists in stimulating the evolution of the consciousness and behavior of believers in the direction of non-belief and conscious atheism by all means and forms of ideological impact at their disposal.

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SOCIOLOGY

UZBEK PROCURATOR ANSWERS LETTER COMPLAINTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jul 85 p 3

[Commentary by Uzbek SSSR Procurator Aleksey Vladimirovich Buturlin: "Guarding One's Rights")

[Text] /The republic's procurator comments on letters to the editor of PRAVDA VOSTOKA and on measures that are being taken in accordance with them./ [in boldface]

/There are letters--complaints about the violation of citizens' rights and a bureaucratic attitude towards their needs--in the editorial mail of PRAVDA VOSTOKA. Problems of protecting the legal interests of workers and the roles of law-protecting organs in this are raised in them. The editorial office directed the letters with citizens' complaints about the actions of individual workers of law-protecting organs to the Uzbek SSR procurator for taking measures. Here's what the republic's Procurator A. V. Buturlin writes in his response concerning measures that are being taken:/ [in boldface]

A large number of letters, depositions, reports and complaints from citizens on the most diverse matters--housing, family, work, property and others--reaches organs of the republic's procuracy. These appeals promote strengthening of socialist law, reinforcing workers' control of the activities of state and public organs, and increasing the effectiveness of dealing with bureaucratism, red tape and other shortcomings at work.

In the USSR Supreme Soviet's decree of 3 July 1985 regarding the USSR Procurator General's account concerning activities of the USSR Procuracy for supervising the execution of requirements of soviet laws on strengthening law and order and protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens, particular attention of the procurators was drawn to the necessity for reinforcing supervision of the strictest observance of the law when considering suggestions, depositions and complaints of citizens, as well as in civil and criminal legal proceedings and in proceedings on matters concerning administrative offenses.

These directives of the highest organ of power of our state impose a high responsibility on organs of the procuracy. We're taking urgent measures so that sensitiveness towards people and the ability to objectively investigate and in a

fundamental and practical manner to resolve problems that are raised in citizens' letters become inherent professional qualities of each employee in the procuracy.

It's important that each indication concerning a breach of the law be carefully checked so that each complaint will receive a timely and proper solution. Right now in organs of the republic's procuracy a great deal of attention is being paid to the operativeness of examining citizens' complaints, the justification and validity of replies to them, and an improvement in the over-all education of working with the letters of workers. As a matter of fact, sometimes people complain a second or a third time only because a procurator, who having made a decision that all in all is a proper one, couldn't get it across in a convincing form to the person making a deposition.

An analysis of the reasons and conditions that generate all kinds of appeals from citizens and the taking of measures for the elimination of assumed violations is an important component part of the republic's procuracy organs in working with the complaints and depositions of citizens. However, it occurs that a response to violations of the law that are revealed in accordance with a specific complaint is sometimes restricted by the limits of a particular case, but organizational procedural measures that are directed towards a similar thing not being repeated subsequently aren't being taken. An analysis of citizens' letters and appeals is an important means of studying public opinion regarding the status of the law. It must become the basis everywhere for the development of organizational measures in further strengthening law and order, guaranteeing the rights and legal interests of citizens, and increasing the responsibility of officials through the fault of whom justified complaints are generated.

Violations of the law in the work of organs of law and order and justice are especially intolerable. It should be said that violations of this kind have decreased considerably as a result of accomplishing the directives of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the USSR procurator general. The republic's procuracy is making firm demands on procurators and investigators concerning the strict observance of citizens' rights and legal interests that are guaranteed by the USSR constitution in the process of criminal legal proceedings.

However, cases of violating the law and shortcomings in working with complaints continue to occur. A number of violations like these in the activities of courts, internal affairs organs, and the procuracy were revealed by citizens' letters that have reached the editorial office of the PRAVDA VOSTOKA newspaper.

It was reported in a deposition of M. Guzenna, an employee for the UPTK [production and industrial supply system administration] of "Sredazspetstroy" trust, about abuses in this organization and measures for the suppression of which were not taken by the procuracy of Tashkent's Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon. As an audit conducted by the republic's procuracy showed, this rayon's senior procurator's assistant, V. Skorobogatov, superficially examined depositions concerning the indicated abuses.

The complaints of Zh. Shepilova proved to be valid as pertains to violations of judicial law by a Tashkent procurator's investigator, Kh. Azizov, who inquired

into a case with regard to the husband--S. Shepilov who was being accused of abuses on the job--of the woman making the deposition.

A. Osipova reported on the abuses of workers from two sovkhoses "Fergana" and "50 Let SSSR" that have remained uninvestigated. It was established that an investigator of the Uzbek SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], Akramov, isolated these materials from another criminal case into separate legal proceedings and then in the excitement of the case he denied it in an illegal manner. Right now an inquiry is being conducted by the Uzbek SSR MVD in accordance with these facts.

A criminal case concerning a motor vehicle collision that was conducted by an investigator of the Mubarek GOVD [municipal department of internal affairs], Shaymardanov, also was discontinued in an illegal manner. The senior investigator for particularly important cases of the Central Asian transportation procuracy, A. Krasikov, displayed a lack of being well organized and sluggishness during the investigation of a criminal case concerning the receipt of a bribe by an investigator of the OVD [department of internal affairs] from a citizen Baranova at the Tashkent station.

Over a long period of time necessary measures haven't been taken in accordance with the deposition of B. Dzhanimkulov, an employee in the geological detachment of the "Uzgiprovodkhoz" Institute. He has repeatedly appealed to the Kara-Kalpak ASSR procuracy reporting on the abuses of officials of the geological detachment. But as a result of the unscrupulousness of Nukus's previous procurator, G. Men'shikov, his deputy, N. Primbetov, and employees of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR procuracy, A. Baimbetov and D. Taylakov, proper decisions weren't made on Dzhanimkulov's deposition.

Citizens' letters are delivered as well in which the improper conduct of individual employees of law-protecting organs is reported. We proceed on the basis of the fact that persons, who having forgotten about the main principles of the work of law-protecting organs--justice and humanity--and violating the ethical, moral and legal rules of their official activities, as well as their conduct off the job, can't and don't have the moral right to work in organs of law and order and justice.

While abusing his official position, A. Sayberdyev, procurator of the city of Almalyk, actively contributed to the making of an illegal decision by the gorispolkom on the allocation of an apartment to his son Sh. Sayberdyev, and he arranged a job for him as a foreman in the machine shop of the Almalyk furniture factory, although according to the distribution following graduation from the VUZ he had to work in the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Forest Industry system. A. Sayberdyev was removed from his position and dismissed from the organs for these actions that are incompatible with working in the procuracy.

The results of audits of citizens' depositions that were delivered from the editorial office and the reasons for their tardy and improper solution were discussed with all acuteness at a meeting of the collegium of the republic's procuracy that was held and a careful examination of each revealed violation of the law was made.

An order of the republic's procuracy was issued in which measures are stipulated for increasing the level of working with citizens' letters at organs of the Uzbek SSR procuracy and for intensifying supervision of the law in the investigation and consideration of criminal cases in the courts. A number of employees of the procuracy were removed from their posts for a formally bureaucratic attitude towards the depositions of citizens.

V. Skorobogatov, senior procurator's assistant of Tashkent's Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon, S. Katabayev, senior prosecutor's assistant in Kashkadarya Oblast for supervising an investigation and inquiry at internal affairs organs, and R. Dusebayev, senior prosecutor's assistant in Syrdarya Oblast, who are guilty of a bureaucratic attitude towards citizens' complaints and of formal execution of their official duties, were relieved from the jobs that they held.

G. Fillipenkov, Tashkent's procurator, was ordered to strengthen the management of an investigation.

K. Galashko, Central Asian transport procurator, and B. Kalonov, T. Dadabayev and S. Urazov, procurators of Kashkadarya and Syrdarya Oblasts and Kara-Kalpak ASSR, were instructed to institute discipline proceedings against employees whose improper actions caused repeated valid appeals of citizens with complaints.

V. Baymeyer, Yu. Kazakov and L. Mezentsev, staff members of the republic's procuracy who relaxed supervision of the work of subordinate procuracies, were severely warned.

Presentations were submitted to the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice in which questions were raised concerning the institution of severe discipline proceedings against judicial investigation employees who have permitted violations of the law.

Any deviations from the requirements of the law and manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism in the operation of a procuracy will be consistently and vigorously suppressed, and employees who are guilty of this will be severely punished.

But it's important also to speak about something else. Not all the complaints that come to us are corroborated. Some of them are the result of citizens' lack of juridical information on one question or another and a subjective, erroneous assessment of the events and various circumstances. There are also complaints of another nature. Individual persons are trying to use the increased activity in the campaign to strengthen the law for vile careerist purposes. It's necessary to say with all resoluteness that the efforts of these persons are in vain. Recently a number of slanderers like these were arrested and criminal proceedings instituted against them, and some of them tried anonymously to defame honest employees.

And I'd like to mention one more thing. Sometimes citizens appeal with complaints to higher authorities, assuming that they can obtain a fair decision

only through means like this. However, this frequently leads to the fact that the taking of proper measures on the spot are only delayed.

Henceforth, organs of the procuracy also will persistently improve their work in the timely and proper resolution of citizens' depositions and complaints and increase the effectiveness of supervising strict execution of the law that regulates the procedure for examining and resolving letters and for personally receiving citizens.

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SOCIOLOGY

LARGE-CIRCULATION COMPUTER MANUAL IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Toward Universal Education in Computers" announcing the appearance of the textbook "Osnovy vychislitel'noy tekhniki i informatiki" [Fundamentals of Information and Computer Technology], published by "Ukituvchi" Press in a circulation of 350,000. It is aimed at 9th graders and students at secondary specialized schools and vocational schools. The article says this circulation should "be sufficient for all republic schools where the curriculum is taught in the Uzbek language." In addition, the article continues, a methodological manual has been compiled for teachers, and 5,000 pedagogues will receive recommendations on how to study the fundamentals of information and computer technology.

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CULTURE

LACK OF ESTONIAN LITERATURE COURSES IN SCHOOLS LAMENTED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 May 85 p 2

[Article by E. Sokol under the rubric "In the School Meridian": "Plus Estonian Literature Courses"]

[Text] The situation which I will tell you about is customary, and like everything that is customary, it does not attract attention. Nevertheless, this situation can in no way be considered satisfactory. It concerns the school program and Estonian literature.

The program for literature which was approved by the RSFSR Ministry of Education has been operating in the Russian schools of our republic during the entire post war period. During the course of the years various changes were brought about in it, but in one thing it remained unchanged; Estonian literature was not mentioned in it. Not one work of an Estonian author was named even in the elective program "Literature of the Peoples of the USSR." Meanwhile Yukhan Smuul and Paul' Kuusberg, Yaan Kross and Enn Vetemaa, Eme Beekman, Arvi Siyg and other contemporary authors are read all over the country, not even to mention the classics: A. Kh. Tammsaare, O. Lutse, Lidia Koydula.... The programs of the republic's Russian schools still do not provide even one course (of reading or of literature devoted to their creative work.

Of course, there are schools in which the books of Estonian authors somehow reach students through the efforts of teachers and through the concerns of the administration; but, according to the admission of the same workers of the republic's Ministry of Education, there are only a few such schools. Everything that is being done in them bears the nature of independent action: each teacher has been left only to his own devices in this, to his personal knowledge theories, and to his own search for books, modes and instruction time. Since there is no such subject as "Estonian literature," there are no programs, textbooks or readers for Russian schools.

The ESSR Ministry of Education, it seems, has been disturbed very little by the abnormality of such a situation, and in any case is not hurrying to correct it.

As far back as 1979 at their conference, the teachers of Russian schools appealed to the ministry with a request to develop programs and textbooks

of Estonian literature. Four years later, a program of an elective course designed for 70 hours (35 hours each in the 9th and 10th classes) appeared. The author of the program, May Kalde, is presently occupied with preparing a reader textbook for it, but when will it appear? In addition, an elective course in Estonian literature is being conducted in an extremely small number of schools (an exact figure has not been designated in the ministry) and encompasses a meager number of students. And, finally, the teachers of literature themselves need educational aids (of which there are none) and refresher courses in order to conduct such a course. The ESSR Ministry of Education is now planning this summer to organize courses for those teachers who express a wish to conduct an elective course in Estonian literature; that is, for a narrow circle of enthusiasts.

It must be said that there have been and are teacher-enthusiasts who understand the need to introduce Estonian literature into school instruction. Thus, as long ago as 1974 Larisa Viktorovna Tikhomirova, a graduating student of Leningrad University who was then working in the Tallin 14th Secondary School, developed a program for a two-year elective course in Estonian literature for the 9th and 10th classes. This program was approved by the ministry, and Larisa Viktorovna worked with it. L. V. Tikhomirova is now teaching in the 40th Secondary School and, as before, is not forgetting about Estonian literature. It is true that she only has a few hours of extra-curricular reading left for it. In the 8th class her students are reading and discussing Yukham Smuul's "Ledovaya kniga," and students in the 10th class are required to choose one of Enn Vetemaa's "Malen'kye romany" and Paul Kuusberg's "Odna noch".

Aside from the absence of programs and educational aids, the search for instruction time which could be given to Estonian literature is a serious problem.

It is believed in the Ministry of Education (I talked about this with inspector L. V. Shul'yevaya) that a portion of the lessons of extra-curricular reading could be given to Estonian literature. Is such a formulation of the question serious? These lessons occupy 45 minutes a month in the eighth and ninth classes. Extracurricular reading lessons are totally absent in the 10th classes.

No, of course, no hours of extracurricular reading, no elective course, nor literary conferences and meetings will replace a systematic study of Estonian literature, beginning with folk tales for younger students and ending with a serious acquaintance with the best works of classical and contemporary literature in the older classes. But such a systematic study requires the inclusion of the subject in compulsory programs and providing it with the appropriate hours. But how to find these hours in the overloaded educational schedule?

It is thought that the experience of other republics could help here--that of Belorussia, the Ukraine, Kirghizia, Georgia and others in which, along with Russian literature, a course in the national literature is taught systematically, and not in optional arrangement, but among the other compulsory subjects of the educational program.

The problem of the proper training of the literature teacher awaits the most fixed attention on the part of the Ministry of Education.

From time to time, the Institute for the Improvement of Teachers conducts lectures on Estonian literature, but they draw in far from all philologists. Perhaps it would be worth it to systematically gather literature teachers to such lectures--for example, once a month during the course of the entire academic year. And, possibly, it would be worth it to make two groups: one for teachers of the 4th to 7th classes and primarily in children's youth literature, and another for teachers of the 8th through 10th classes with a more basic course in the history of Estonian literature.

The theme of this article was suggested by the students themselves. In the interests of international education, they think that it is necessary that there be opportunities for studying not only the Estonian language, but also the literature in schools with Russian language instruction.

12810

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMBALANCES DESCRIBED

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 1 Mar 85) pp 35-42

[Article by R. Makhmudova, candidate of economic sciences: "Rapprochement of Levels of Development of Intrarepublican Regions"]

[Text] In our country, thanks to the implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, one of the most important natural laws of socialism is being realized: the gradual rapprochement of levels of development of regions. This serves the basic resolution of major socio-economic problems both in the USSR as a whole and in each union republic. The program of distribution of the country's productive forces, which reflects the characteristic features of developed socialism, provides for a considerable rise in the economy and a strengthening of the social infrastructures of all the union and autonomous republics, the krays and oblasts, on the basis of an increase in the effectiveness of the territorial division of labor through adherence to the principle of unity in the planning of the national economy and the further equalization of regional levels.

At the same time, the rapprochement of levels of development should not be considered as a complete levelling of all economic and social structures and as their absolute equality in terms of indices. Special features of territorial distribution of natural and labor resources, as well as disparities in climatic conditions will always have a determining effect on the economic activities and economic possibilities of regions. For that reason, the task consists in eliminating the economically unwarranted difference in levels of economic development and reducing it in the social infrastructure on the basis of utilization of the advantages of socialist division of labor and the activation of the resources of every territorial unit. As was noted in Yu.V. Andropov's address, "60 Years of the USSR," "The most intelligent utilization of natural and labor resources, as well as the climatic features of every republic, and the most rational inclusion of this potential on a nation-wide basis will bring the greatest gain to every region and every nation and nationality, just as it will to the whole state."

Since the day of its establishment, 60 years ago, the Uzbek SSR has achieved a high level of socio-economic development, which has been accompanied by an improvement in the territorial organization of the national economy and

an increase in the level of its specialization and complexity. Uzbekistan now possesses a powerful economic potential. From 1971 to 1983 alone, the gross national product and the produced national income of the republic grew by more than double. The leading place in its economic complex is occupied by industry and construction: in 1982 their share comprised 45.8 percent of the national income. Calculating on a per capita basis, the consumption fund increased during the same period by 1.5 times; real income increased by more than 63 percent, while retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade, including public dining, increased by 67.5 percent. All this is the result of the dynamic development of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR and all of its oblasts.

As a generalized index to illustrate the rapprochement of levels of socio-economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan, we have chosen per capita national income. At the same time, in order to increase the economic validity of the conclusions, the system of indices which characterize various aspects of the socio-economic development of individual territories of the republic has been included. Inasmuch as unified methods of calculating national income produced in regions of oblast rank are lacking at the present time, the calculation of this index for the Karakalpak ASSR, the oblasts and the city of Tashkent has been made according to methods recommended by the Economic Scientific and Research Institute of Gosplan of the Ukrainian SSR.

The data obtained by means of the aforementioned indices attest to the fact that the level of socio-economic development of regions is systematically increasing in the Uzbek SSR. This is reflected in the growth of the average per capita national income and the total gross production of industry. At the same time, although it is negligible, the gap in levels of economic development of individual territories is also increasing. Thus, the variation coefficient of levels of development of the Karakalpak ASSR, the oblasts and the city of Tashkent in 1982 increased by 1.7 percent in comparison to 1975*. Concomitantly, the change in variation coefficients, with respect to the general gross production of industry and agriculture, indicates that an intensive levelling of territorial differences is occurring in the development of these two most important sectors of physical production. For example, the fluctuation of average annual production of gross industrial and agricultural output fell by 4.9 percent during the period under discussion. However, the differences maintained in the levels of economic development of regions are essentially the result of differences in correlations of the growth rates of construction and trade.

According to the level of socio-economic development of the intrarepublican regions of the Uzbek SSR, it is possible to make a division into three groups: regions with a level of development higher than the average

*Here and further in the text, national income is considered as being established in three basic sectors of physical production: industry, agriculture and construction, the share of which in the republic's national income comprises about 80 percent.

republican level (the Tashkent, Syr-Darya, Dzhizak, Fergana, Kashka-Darya and Bukhara oblasts and the city of Tashkent); regions with a level of development close to the average republican level (the Navoi and Surkhan-Darya oblasts); and regions with a level of development lower than the average republican level (the Karakalpak ASSR and the Andizhan, Khorezm, Samarkand and Namangan oblasts).

The levels of socio-economic development of the intrarepublican regions of the Uzbek SSR depend primarily on the growth features of their productive forces, which are reflected in the rates of increase in the national income. The basic conformity to natural law here involves the exceptionally rapid growth rates of this index in oblasts which have a significant gap in comparison with the average republican one.

Growth rates of national income in regions of the Uzbek SSR for 1975-1982 (according to the composition of sectors taken for computation: industry, agriculture and construction)

	1982, in percent, compared to 1975
Uzbek SSR	136.3
Karakalpak ASSR	137.7
Oblasts:	
Andizhan	115.1
Bukhara	133.2
Dzhizak	175.8
Kashka-Darya	166.2
Navoi	141.5
Namangan	139.5
Samarkand	136.5
Surkhan-Darya	127.5
Syr-Darya	129.7
Tashkent	127.6
Fergana	124.4
Khorezm	126.8
City of Tashkent	157.3

Thus, the Karakalpak ASSR and the Dzhizak Kashka-Darya and Namangan oblasts, which, in 1975, lagged significantly behind the average republican level in their economic development, exceeded the republic's average index in growth rates of national income during 1976-1982. Consequently, in 1982 the Dzhizak and Kashka-Darya oblasts entered the first group. There was also an increase in the level of economic development in the Karakalpak ASSR and the Namangan Oblast during this time. These rates were particularly intensive, however, in the Dzhizak Oblast, which belongs to the zone of virgin lands. While the primacy of agriculture has been maintained in the economy of this oblast, intensive development of

industry was provided for, which permitted a marked closing of the gap in the level of its industrialization as compared with that of other oblasts of the republic.

At the same time, in a number of oblasts, it was not possible to achieve sufficiently high growth rates of national income, which influenced the intensification of variation of the indices of its per capita production. This relates primarily to the Andizhan and Khorezm oblasts.

Rates which are lower or insignificantly higher than the average republican rate are characteristic of oblasts distinguished by a relatively high level of development. In particular, the correlation of these indices worked out for the Tashkent, Syr-Darya, Fergana and Bukhara oblasts are, respectively, 0.94, 0.95, 0.91 and 0.98.

The calculations we have made of the sectoral structure of the national income of oblasts attest to the fact that their operations, which have a specific character conditioned by the territorial division of labor, tended toward improvement during the period under study. This was expressed in a relative reduction of the importance of agriculture (in terms of absolute growth) and an increase in the share of industry and construction.

The intensive development of sectors of the construction industry has established a firm foundation in the majority of the republic's oblasts for the growth of both physical production and the nonproductive sphere. On the whole, however, this process is accompanied by a deepening of territorial differences with respect to the index under discussion, which have exerted a noticeable influence on the economic organism of the oblasts. The fact that the industrial level of the national economy of intrarepublican regions is increasing is also confirmed by the increase in the share of industrial production in the total volume of gross production of industry and agriculture, while the coefficient of excess is growing everywhere.

At the same time, regardless of the fact that sectoral improvements have a progressive character, since there is an increase in the importance of sectors which ensure a rise in the industrial level of the republic as a whole and its internal regions, as well as of sectors with a higher labor productivity of employees, it seems to us nonetheless that the correlation formed in some oblasts between industry and agriculture requires further improvement, primarily in the direction of better utilization of living labor in agricultural production.

At the present time, the rapprochement of levels of socio-economic development in intrarepublican regions is based on a higher absolute growth of per capita national income. Its growth rates depend, in turn, on the level of labor productivity and the effectiveness of national production. A lowering of labor, material and capital intensiveness and the orientation of all economic links toward implementation of the principle of pay dependent upon the quantity and quality of work and on final product results have been determined to be the chief means of improving the life of the population.

More than 40 percent of those engaged in national production in the Uzbek SSR work in agriculture in the Karakalpak ASSR and the Andizhanskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts, but at the same time, the agricultural production obtained there does not permit full satisfaction of the requirements of their population with respect to food products, especially vegetables, meat, milk, etc. In these oblasts, production of individual types of agricultural products is not only lower than consumption norms, but also lower than the level of production of the same products in the majority of the republic's oblasts.

The development and distribution of productive forces throughout the territory of Uzbekistan is accompanied by a corresponding growth in the living standard of workers. It should be emphasized that the process of growth and rapprochement of living standards of the population in the intrarepublican regions is occurring at very rapid rates in comparison with the rapprochement of levels of their economic development. Territorial differences in production and economic development constitute the basic factor which conditions the regional features in this. Oblasts with relatively highly organized economies are characterized as a rule by a higher level of monetary income among the population and better conditions in the sphere of trade and consumer services.

The influence of the levels of economic development of regions is essentially significant only with regard to the level of income and consumption by the population of goods and services, while its influence on the level of development of sectors in the social sphere is considerably less. Thus, the minimum limit of hospital beds, doctors of all specialties and children's institutions provided for inhabitants according to intrarepublican regions of oblast rank is practically identical. In 1982, the index of minimal provision of hospital beds was 0.80-0.99 and of doctors, 0.72-0.96. A rigid connection between provision to the population of dwelling space and the level of national income produced in a region has also not been found.

The territorial differentiation of income conditions the unequal level of consumption of goods and services. The levelling of regional differences that has been observed in monetary income of the population has provided an essential rapprochement in the dimensions of its consumption of goods and services. From 1971 to 1982, per capita monetary income in the Uzbek SSR rose by more than 76 percent. As a result, the coefficient of variations of this index was reduced in the Karakalpak ASSR, the oblasts and the city of Tashkent by 3.2 percent in 1982 as compared with 1975. This occurred because of the general and overall growth of the population's monetary income, as well as because of the levelling of the average monthly salary of blue and white collar workers. In addition and very importantly, this occurred because of an even more substantial levelling than formerly of differences between the monetary income of kolkhoz members and that of workers in the public economy, and because of an increase in the effectiveness of public production in the regions under study.

The levelling of monetary income of the population of the oblasts was accompanied by a reduction in the per capita retail commodity turnover and consumer services. In particular, the difference between the maximum and minimum levels of commodity turnover was reduced by more than 3 percent in 1982 as compared with 1975 and with respect to consumer services, by 1.7 times.

In the period under study, the territorial differences in average per capita consumption of goods and consumer services by the population of the Uzbek SSR were more substantial than the difference in monetary income. This permits the contention that the levelling of regional differences in the monetary income of the population, although important, is not the single factor in the rapprochement of levels of consumption. Obviously, a large role in this process must be played by a balancing of demand and supply of goods and services.

Confirmation of this is given by the steady surplus of the population's monetary income over expenditures in all intrarepublican regions of oblast rank, with the exception of the city of Tashkent and the Fergana Oblast, where the reverse phenomenon is observed. Moreover, in oblasts where the level of commodity turnover is significantly lower than the average republican level, the surplus of monetary income over expenditures is much more evident. Thus, in the Karakalpak ASSR and the Surkhan-Darya, Kashka-Darya and Andizhan oblasts, the level of per capita commodity turnover is lower than the corresponding average index for the republic by 15-19 percent, and in these regions the population's monetary income substantially exceeds expenditures. From here, there is a "migration" of money to the city of Tashkent and outside the borders of the republic. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1982, in Tashkent, per capita commodity turnover exceeded the average republican index by 92.7 percent, while monetary expenditures exceeded the income of its inhabitants by more than 610 million rubles. The amount of money taken into account which was transferred outside the boundaries of Uzbekistan grew by more than 6 times from 1971 to 1982.

The number of specialists with higher and secondary professional training, who are occupied in the national economy, constitutes a very important index of the level of the social development of society. In Uzbekistan, a general increase is occurring in the level of education and qualification of workers and in the steady accumulation of scientific and technical potential in the regions. From 1970 to 1979, the difference in numbers of specialists with higher or secondary professional training, per 1000 people, diminished by 2.6 percent between extreme levels.

Noticeable success has been achieved in the Uzbek SSR with respect to raising and equalizing the levels of medical services for the population of the oblasts: this process is occurring at an extraordinarily rapid rate. The maximum difference in provision of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 people was reduced in 1982, as compared with 1975, by 5 percent. At the present time, provision of doctors of all specialties to the population of the oblasts of the Uzbek SSR is higher than in the U.S.A., Great Britain, France and Japan.

The policy of regional distribution of capital investments plays a large role in increasing the level of socio-economic development in the Karakalpak ASSR, the oblasts and the city of Tashkent. In the ninth and tenth Five Year Plans and for four years of the eleventh Five Year Plan, it was implemented with regard for both lessening the differences in the levels of development of the intrarepublican regions and better utilization by them of their own resources. The rates of capital investments were relatively higher in those rayons which lagged behind the average republican level in their economic and social indices.

On the whole, capital investments in the national economy of regions have promoted the improvement of the sectoral structure in the latter and the elimination of economically unjustified differences, as well as an increase in the level of industrialization and overall public production. At the present time, in the intrarepublican regions under study, almost all sectors are industrialized and a rapprochement of rayon levels of development has been shown in those which provide for scientific and technical progress (machine building, electrical energy and chemical).

At the same time, during this period the overwhelming share of investments has been directed toward expansion of capital-intensive sectors, which has not fully resolved the problem of socio-economic development of the oblasts. It appears that one of the important directions for improving the sectoral structure of capital investments in the future will be an increase in the share of investments in capital-intensive sectors, as well as in the implementation of large scale social and domestic construction. At the present time, almost everywhere in the development of sectors which exhibit scientific and technical progress, the range of their divergence is quite considerable. This relates first and foremost to machine building. In the opinion of the majority of economic scholars, the establishment of machine building sectors not only in industrially developed regions which have cadres of highly qualified specialists at their disposal, but also in less developed regions, is favorable to the resolution of tasks of equalizing regional levels and raising the level of skills of local cadres, as well as the level of employment of the population in public production, and, on this basis, increasing the growth of public labor productivity and the standard of living of the people.

The manufacturing industry in the Karakalpak ASSR and in the majority of the oblasts of Uzbekistan, with the exception of the Tashkent and Fergana oblasts and the city of Tashkent, is represented by the cotton-cleaning sector. From 21 to 67 percent of manufacturing industry and from 42 to 94 percent of light industry in every region is involved in this sector.

An analysis of the economic development of the Karakalpak ASSR and the oblasts of Uzbekistan attests to the availability of reserves for further growth and rapprochement of their socio-economic levels. They lie in increasing the complex of the national economy, first and foremost in those realms of production which are related to areas of consumption. A number of sectors of light industry and the food industry, as well as building

materials, which have an output of freight-intensive products and goods of mass demand, belong to these realms of production. This is important because in most oblasts their production lags considerably behind the requirements of the population in volume, as well as in variety and quality, although the raw materials base for them may be established everywhere.

The resolution of the problem of rapprochement of the levels of socio-economic development of intrarepublican regions postulates the necessity for further improvement of territorial planning. Work begun in this direction, in the light of resolutions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, has exerted a positive influence on the utilization of the territories' own resources and on the acceleration of their economic and social development. At the same time, practice has shown that several questions have still not been completely clarified, with respect to the interaction of sectoral and territorial organs in the complex planning of the oblasts' economy. In particular, in the law on basic powers of oblast and kray soviets of people's deputies to local soviets, it has been imposed as a duty to present conclusions to projects of plans for enterprises and organizations of union and union-republican subordination, while in the regulation on ministries this duty was not reflected. Thus it happens that local soviets which have done a great deal of work essentially do not know about the fate of their recommendations right up to the moment of accomplishment of plans which have already been confirmed for enterprises.

Another equally important question concerns the working out of consolidated plans for the production of consumer goods. As is well known, one of the serious tasks of local planning organs is the coordination of output of products of mass demand for enterprises located on the territory of the administrative rayon. Its decision, on the basis of maximum utilization of internal possibilities and in light of the Complex Program for Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Sphere of Services, acquires special significance for a continually fuller satisfaction of customer demand.

But the territorial organs of planning, which work out plans for the output of goods for the people and determine their volume jointly with the enterprises, do not decide the question of apportionment of the resources under them, as this falls within the competence of the ministries and departments. As a result, the indices confirmed by the appropriate ispolkom of the local soviet, after the ministries have examined them, change - as a rule in the direction of reduction.

In order to increase the results of complex plans, it is also necessary to review the time limits for compilation of sectoral and territorial plans. They are now worked out simultaneously, in consequence of which not all enterprises and organizations of higher subordination, located on the territory of the region, may present projects for plans to local organs of planning and management. In this connection, it would seem more expedient for the territorial projects of plans to be compiled before the sectoral ones. Moreover, the ministries and departments should not take projects for plans

from the enterprises which have not been agreed on with the local organs of planning and management, especially with regard to questions which are decided locally, such as production of consumer goods and building materials, construction of communal dwellings and cultural and personal facilities, utilization of labor and land resources, environmental protection, etc.

It is imperative for the local planning organs, in turn, to raise the level of balance work. Cost, labor and natural economic balances and balances of construction organizations and capital investments must become an obligatory part of the complex planning of development of territories and of the basic resolution of inter-sectoral problems. But carrying out this work in the local planning commissions of the republic is being hampered by the lack of resolution of a number of legal, methodological and organizational questions. In order to increase the role of balances in the management of the complex development of regions, it is imperative - in our view - that they should be examined first in the party's bureau of oblast committees.

The qualitative level of territorial plans is largely determined by the qualification, number and structure of workers in local organs of planning. At the same time, despite the growing tasks of territorial planning, and the staff and structure of the apparatus, the salary level of workers in local planning organs has still not undergone any changes.

Great urgency is attached to the working out of a complex of norms of assignments regarding the development of the social infrastructure of a region, differentiated according to enterprises, dependent upon the achieved level of provision to the inhabitants of appropriate cultural and personal facilities, the intensiveness of development of productive forces, the sex and age structure of the population and other indices.

A compilation of complex plans for the economic and social development of the large and largest cities also demands legal formulation. Work conducted on the initiative of party and soviet organs in this direction in individual cities of the Uzbek SSR, as also in other regions of the country, does not have a directive character and is, for the most part, recommendatory.

The successful resolution of these and other questions would promote the rational utilization of local material, financial and labor resources, the increase of complexity and the rapprochement of levels of socio-economic development of regions and, on this basis, an increase in the contribution of every region to the accumulation of economic potential in the country and a raising of the population's standard of living.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

NEW WAYS TO SOLVE UZBEK DEMOGRAPHIC, OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 1 Mar 85) pp 43-48

[Article by G. Toniyants, candidate of economic sciences: "Demographic Development of Uzbekistan and Problems of Employment"]

[Text] During the 60 years since the day of the formation of the Uzbek SSR, an unparalleled path has been taken from the backwardness of centuries to a flourishing in all areas of material and spiritual life which has astounded the world. One of the prominent achievements of the republic is the overcoming of former demographic difficulties.

The development of population, as is well known, is determined by the character of the method of production and productive relations. V.I. Lenin noted that conditions for human reproduction directly depend upon the structure of various social organisms and for that reason the law of population must be studied for each organism of this type separately, and not abstractly, unrelated to the historically different forms of social organization. The truth of this Leninist conclusion is fully confirmed by the history of the demographic development of the Uzbek SSR.

It is sufficient to compare the average yearly growth rates of the republic's population in the pre-revolutionary and Soviet periods. Thus, from 1865 to 1913, these comprised 0.66 percent; from 1926-1964, 2.9 percent; and from 1970 to 1979, 3.35 percent. The improvement which has occurred is the result, first and foremost, of the powerful upsurge in the economy of the Uzbek SSR, accomplished with the help of all the fraternal republics of the country, and the steady growth in well-being of the workers of the former outlying districts of Russia.

The basic factor in this improvement has become natural population growth, the indices of which have been steadily increasing in our day as well, which constitutes a distinctive feature of the demographic development of Soviet Uzbekistan. There are also other specific features. One demographic problem in particular for the republic is the migration of its rural population to cities and newly opened virgin regions. Moreover, the Uzbek SSR, which is a region of surplus labor resources and accelerated population growth, has a positive migration balance in terms of inter-republican

mechanical movement. This played an important role in the fact that during the period between the 1970 and 1979 censuses its population increased by 3,592,000 or 30 percent (which includes an urban increase of 47 percent and a rural increase of 21 percent). Such growth rates of the population have been maintained since then. Thus, for the years 1979-1983, the population of our republic grew by 1,648,000 or 10.7 percent.

The increase in numbers of city-dwellers - by 55 percent - has been conditioned to a large extent by such factors as administrative territorial transformations and mechanical movement of the population. Thus, from 1970 to 1979, the republic's urban population grew by 668,000 due to the transformation of rural settlements into urban ones. In 1970 the proportion of the republic's urban population was 36.6 percent, while in 1983 it was already 42 percent.

High birth rates and migration inflow of inhabitants have accelerated the defeminization of the sexual structure of the republic's population and in the composition of migrants, men constituted the numerical superiority. As a result, the gap between the number of women and men, established by the 1959 all-union census as 325,000, has gradually narrowed in the following years: in 1970, there were 311,000 more women than men in Uzbekistan, while in 1983 the number was 275,000. In 1983, men comprised 49.2 percent of the republic's total population and women, 50.8 percent.

The growth rates of the population and sex correlation have a direct relation to the formation of labor resources. As far as the first index is concerned, the Uzbek SSR occupies second place, after the Tajik SSR, among the fraternal republics, while the average annual growth rate of the republic's population is three times higher than the overall union rate.

According to the indices of special coefficients of birth rate, in 1979-1980 the highest birth rate was observed - throughout the country and in the Uzbek SSR - among women 20-24 years old. From this, a relatively high birth rate should be expected as of 1991, since the 20-24 year old age group will be occupied by the generation of women born in the Uzbek SSR between 1971 and 1980 - the most numerous generation in comparison with past periods.

Aside from this, in Uzbekistan the birth rate indices among all groups of women of child-bearing age, except for the group under 20 years old, is much higher than the union average. Thus, in 1979-1980, they comprised - in relation to the average union indices: in the age group below 20 - 86.3 percent; 20-24 years old - 156.2 percent; 25-29 years old - 219.7 percent; 30-34 years old - 296.5 percent; 35-39 years old - 411.7 percent; 40-44 years old - 592.2 percent; 45-49 years old - 760 percent; as a whole for ages 15-49 - 211.2 percent.

The conclusion may be drawn from the prognosis of possible rates of the future development of the population of Uzbekistan that its physical foundation is already laid by the indices of natural and mechanical population movement for 1960-1980. In the first place, beginning with 1970, the general

birthrate coefficient in the republic has remained at the level of 1940, with small variations in the direction of increase due to the low mortality level, which attests to the relative stabilization of natural population movement, manifested in the chief physical foundation of its reproduction. In the second place, the number of deaths per 1000 people declined by 78.4 percent, while according to the indices of natural increase, there was an increase of 28.2 percent. The number of births in Uzbekistan per 1000 people in 1940 and in 1980 comprised 33.8, while deaths were, respectively, 13.2 and 7.4 (natural increase - 20.6 and 26.4). In 1982 these indices were 35.0, 7.4 and 27.6 per thousand. In the third place, in both the base period and the prognosis period, relatively accelerated population growth rates are expected among the local nationalities, which are noted, as is well known, for their high birth rate. Thus, in the period 1959-1979, the overall numbers of our country's population increased by 25.7 percent, while the population of the Uzbek SSR grew by 89.6 percent; the number of Uzbeks living in the USSR increased by 107.1 percent, and in the Uzbek SSR, by 109.8 percent.

If the existing tendency in the development of the republic's population is applied somewhat conditionally to the future, its population by the year 2000, according to the calculations of specialists, will increase by 1.8 times and will comprise about 28 million people. The population of the Karakalpak ASSR and the Dzhizak, Surkhan-Darya, Khorezm and Kashka-Darya oblasts will increase in the future, as their rates exceed the overall republican ones.

The great concern on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to increase the well-being of the people and the aim of the internal policy worked out at the 26th CPSU congress for the further improvement of the country's demographic development serve as a guarantee of the realization of these progressive tendencies.

The state implements many measures of an economic, administrative, legal, ideological and demographic character in order to increase the population's mobility and migratory activity, as well as to ensure demographic well-being in the country. Great importance is attached to ensuring the population's optimum employment, not only with respect to its sex and age structure, but also as far as its national features are concerned.

In the context of Uzbekistan, one of the most pressing problems is that of employment and mobility of the population in national cross-section. As was noted at the 26th CPSU congress, "In Central Asia and in a number of regions of the Caucasus... there is a surplus of labor forces, especially in the villages. This means that it is necessary to involve the population of these places more actively in the opening of the country's new territories. It is, of course, also necessary to develop production here that is necessary for the national economy and conduct broader training of qualified workers of the indigenous nationality - first and foremost, from among rural youth."

According to the results of the 1979 all-union census, the proportion of those employed in sectors of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR in terms of the overall numbers of their nationality comprised: Uzbeks - 37.2 percent, Kazakhs - 36.6 percent, Karakalpaks - 34.8 percent, Russians - 53.9 percent, Tatars - 52.5 percent, Koreans - 51.1 percent. The level of employment of the indigenous nationalities of Uzbekistan in socially useful work was lower than the average republican level, which amounted to 40.3 percent in the same year.

If the situation is analyzed according to spheres of application of work, it emerges that representatives of the indigenous nationalities are mostly employed in agricultural production. Thus, of the total number of Uzbeks participating in public production, in 1979 52.7 percent were involved in agriculture. For Kazakhs living in the Uzbek SSR, this index was 45.1 percent, for Tajiks - 51.8 percent, for Karakalpaks - 43.9 percent and for Kirghiz - 76.1 percent. In this connection, the freeing of labor forces in agricultural production, due to introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the increase of labor productivity, is accompanied by the necessity for job placement of a large number of individuals of the indigenous nationalities.

It is well known that youth constitutes an important stratum in the structure of population, as the fundamental source for the formation of labor resources on the basis of natural increase. The question of optimum utilization of youth labor is now being given great attention. Practice has indicated that the greatest effect in the utilization of youth labor is achieved where the local Soviets of people's deputies, in accordance with the plans for socio-economic development, devote particular attention to this question and where vocational orientation and vocational selection is well integrated in the various offices of inter-scholastic study and production combines, in coordinating soviets and in komsomol and youth brigades. With regard to the requirements of production, training of the rising generation in concrete specialties should be organized in general education schools. In accordance with the recently passed Basic Directions of School Reform, the system of vocational and technical education will receive further development, especially in regions where the largest numbers of able-bodied youth are found. As is noted in this important document, properly provided work education and training and vocational orientation, as well as direct participation by school children in useful, productive, public work, are indispensable factors in the establishment of a conscientious attitude toward study, civic feeling and moral and intellectual formation in the individual and of his physical development.

Under the conditions of the Uzbek SSR, where the reproduction rates of labor resources exceed the average union ones by several times, the vocational orientation of youth must be conducted with regard to the requirements in the labor force of priority regions of the country in their development. This means that it is necessary not only to cultivate the interest of young men and women in one or another profession, but also to orientate them psychologically to migratory mobility.

In the complex of socio-economic measures directed toward optimum utilization of labor resources, those which concern the application of the labor of women and mothers in public production occupy a special place. This contingent of labor resources, as is well known, requires the establishment of specific working and living conditions. In our country, these conditions are being established.

The demographic policy of a socialist society which has reached the stage of developed socialism is manifested in particular attention to the family and its problems and needs. Parallel with the resolution of such tasks as the optimal reproduction of labor resources and their utilization and the levelling of territorial demographic differences, a great deal is being done to improve the material well being of families with children, to establish conditions necessary for combining a happy motherhood with participation in public work, etc.

The 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU and the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee devoted special attention to these aspects of socio-economic and demographic development. The intensifying of orientation of national economic plans for the resolution of social problems has broadened the horizons of action in demographic policy and has promoted the strengthening of the family in terms of demographic, social and consumption cells, as well as in terms of distinctive formation for the raising of children. More attention has begun to be devoted to newly-weds and it is intended that an important role in the improvement of the demographic situation should be played by the resolution passed at the 26th CPSU congress regarding the introduction of partially paid maternity leave for a child up to the completion of its first year, as well as by other measures which stimulate the appearance of a second and third child in the family. The fundamental directions of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period until 1990 provide for the establishment of a short working day for mothers of very young children, wide application of work at home, work on a sliding scale and a shortened work week, broadening of the network and improvement of the work of extended-day preschool institutions and groups and of all domestic services.

These measures, which promote not only the demographic mobility, but also the labor mobility, of women must be more widely included in plans for the economic and social development of production collectives and territorial administration units, as well as in the complex, special purpose programs for the optimum utilization of the labor resources of cities, rayons and oblasts. Unfortunately, not everything is operating smoothly here as yet. For example, the successful resolution of the question of building preschool institutions is being hampered by interdepartmental barriers and the lack of a common client in the person of the local Soviets of people's deputies. As a result, the financial and material and technical resources are being dispersed and, aside from this, since the technical, organizational and administrative tasks in this matter at the city or rayon scale are not centralized, the construction as a whole is being harmed.

The reasoned distribution of preschool institutions in locations as close as possible to the mothers' homes is a source of great savings of time for working women and a source of involvement of supplementary labor resources in public production. In our republic, which is distinguished by its high rates of development of the system of preschool institutions, the elimination of the shortcomings already noted has particular importance. Taking this into account, the maintenance of these rates was acknowledged as imperative in the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, entitled "On the Further Development of Public Preschool Education in the Republic in Light of the Resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress," passed in July 1981. Toward the end of 1985, it is planned to increase the number of preschool institutions under the jurisdiction of the sectors of public education and public health of the ispolkoms of local Soviets to 465,000 and those under republican, union-republican, union ministerial and departmental jurisdiction to 500,000. It was recommended by the government and party committees of kolkhozes to increase the number of places in preschool institutions to 460,000.

In order for there to be successful realization of the demographic policy of our country and promotion of optimum employment of the population under development of settlement structures, the increase of their effectiveness and the best distribution and development of public production must be taken into account. Along with the implementation of optimum settlement and distribution of productive forces and institutions of culture and entertainment, the limits of transport availability must also not be forgotten.

In many union republics, the demographic policy is aimed at securing the population and cadres in rural localities from a large labor force deficit in agricultural production. In the Uzbek SSR, where there is a surplus labor force in rural localities, the subject of special concern involves, on the contrary, territorial mobility of the able-bodied rural population, especially youth, in order to utilize its labor in non-agricultural sectors of the republic's national economy, in all-union construction projects and in other regions of the country. This requires accelerated introduction of new work places in the cities of Central Asia and a great deal of work to prepare rural youth to move to them, as well as to adapt youth to new types of work and the urban way of life.

The interests of intensive and extensive development of the national economy requires full and optimum utilization of all labor resources. To this end, local Soviets must promote, first and foremost, the involvement of available labor resources in public production, and only in the most imperative cases should they permit enterprises, organizations and associations to enlist labor forces from other cities and rayons. The point is that if the deficit of labor forces leads to a shortage in the equipment workload and the production shift system, as well as to manpower fluctuations, its surplus will lower the level of scientifically based labor intensiveness, mechanization and automation of production. The imperative necessity for increasing the level of labor-intensive processes and reducing the application of manual labor was indicated in the materials of the 26th CPSU congress.

Under the regional conditions of Uzbekistan, these measures should be implemented, first of all, on the basis of regulation of plans for economic and social development in the spheres of production with priority application of women's labor. It is no secret that the mechanization of manual labor in the republic's industry lags far behind the level achieved throughout the country and the proportion of this type of labor is being reduced very slowly, which was particularly indicated in the 16th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Thus, from 1972 to 1976, it was reduced by 1.1 point and from 1976 to 1980 by 1.6, that is by an average of 0.3 per year. Moreover, the level of mechanization of ancillary production, where women's labor is primarily used, is extremely low: the overall level of mechanization of manual labor in the republic's industry is 49.2 percent; in primary production, this index is 64.8, while in ancillary production it is only 28.3 percent.

In the successful realization of regional demographic policy, a large role is intended for the agro-industrial and territorial production complexes - APK and TPK. The point is that as a result of the surplus labor resources employed in the republic's agricultural production, the work load of rural workers is reduced from year to year and an inefficient utilization of labor resources takes place during the year due to the seasonal nature of agricultural production. The establishment of agro-industrial complexes in villages and the development of non-agricultural sectors of the national economy is a reliable way of promoting optimum employment of the republic's rural population. Not excluded here as well is the migration of people from rural areas of resource deficits to those with resource surpluses but labor deficits, such as the Karakalpak ASSR and the Dzhizak and Syr-Darya oblasts.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized in his meeting with workers from the "Hammer and Sickle" Moscow metallurgical plant, the collective creative search for solutions to urgent questions is characteristic of the social and political atmosphere in which the Soviet people live and work today. The resolutions of the February and April (1984) plenums of the Central Committee and of the first session of the eleventh convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet were directed toward strengthening and developing this atmosphere. They are orientated to harmonious, intensive work in all directions of communist construction, including the realization of the CPSU's demographic policy.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

SUCCESS IN EVENING RURAL, CITY CULTURAL LEVELS DISCUSSED

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[Article by S. Kheyfets, doctor of economic sciences: "Uplifting of Rural Cultural Life"]

[Text] The agrarian policy worked out by the Communist Party, in accordance with the stage of mature socialism, reflects the complex approach to resolution of rural problems. In its most concentrated form, it was manifested in the USSR Foodstuffs Program, ratified by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in which the economic and social aspects of the country's agricultural development were organically correlated and measures were provided for the further improvement of the housing, communal welfare and social and cultural conditions of life for the rural population.

This policy was continued by the October (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which elaborated large scale measures for land development. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted: "The party sees the basis for productive successes in its concern for people and in the establishment of appropriate conditions for their work and life and the further flourishing of cultural life... We can say quite definitely today that fundamental changes are occurring in the life of rural workers and the aspect of our countryside is changing for the better."

As is well known, during the years following the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the agrarian sector of the national economy, the material and technical base was strengthened and the power-worker ratio increased, which permitted a doubling in the growth of its productivity. Highly effective interoperational and agro-industrial enterprises and associations are developing and industrial technology is being introduced for the production of crops and animal husbandry products. All this eases the labor of people employed in agriculture and brings it closer to the work of industrial workers.

The conditions of life of the Soviet peasantry are changing. Many social questions have been successfully resolved: the salaries of agricultural workers have increased markedly, their pension security and social insurance

have improved, payments and benefits from public consumption funds have increased. The professional and cultural level of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers has grown. The whole appearance of the village has changed.

Such important changes have also occurred in our republic. Industrialization of agricultural production has led to a relative reduction in the rural population of Uzbekistan: in 1940, its share in the overall population of the republic was 75.5, while in 1983 it had been reduced to 58 percent. The social structure of the rural population is also changing: there is a systematic increase of blue and white collar workers employed in sovkhoses and in branches of industrial enterprises which have opened in rural localities. Thus, from 1965 to 1982, the number of sovkhos workers increased from 296,800 to 776,600; there are more intellectuals and white collared workers in the village. Changes are also occurring within the rural classes and social groups themselves: there is a rapprochement among them in terms of the character of their work, their production and social activity, their educational level and their forms of distribution.

The well-being of Uzbekistan's rural workers is growing. Thus, the average monthly salary of kolkhoz members increased by 4.5 times from 1960 to 1982, while the salary of sovkhos workers has increased by 3.5 times.

The social development of the village in Uzbekistan is characterized by an accelerated rapprochement of the living standard of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers with that of industrial workers. In 1960 the salary of an industrial worker was 80 percent higher than that of a sovkhos worker and about 3 times higher than that of a kolkhoz member; in 1982, that correlation was, respectively, 11.5 and 14 percent. One important factor in the growth of well-being among the rural population is the public consumption funds. Their share in the aggregate income of a kolkhoz member's family is systematically increasing. In the mid-1960's, kolkhoz members utilized twice as few means from the public consumption funds as workers (calculating on a per capita basis); at the present time, this gap has been reduced to the minimum.

The growth of real income among the rural workers of the Uzbek SSR is accompanied by an improvement in the structure of consumption. Great improvements have occurred in sales of non-productive goods: the proportion of items of long-term usage and cultural and domestic importance has increased. During the years of the 8th, 9th and 10th Five Year Plans, in rural areas of Uzbekistan, the sale of radios and radio-phonographs increased by 11 times, refrigerators - by almost 6 times, electric vacuum cleaners - by 5 times, televisions and washing machines - by 2.5 times, motorcycles and motorscooters - by 4 times, and household chemical goods - by 16 times. It should be noted that book production occupies an important place in the purchases of village residents: in the last decade and a half, the volume of its sales has doubled. Rural workers acquire about 30 million books per year.

One of the most striking phenomena of rural social life at the present stage is the transformation of agrarian work into a variety of types of industrial work, which is accompanied by a growth in the cultural and

technical level of agricultural workers. In the villages of Uzbekistan there is a steady increase in the number of people with higher, secondary vocational and general secondary education. More than 80,000 people with higher and secondary vocational education are now working in agricultural enterprises. There is growth in the training of personnel with mass professions for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. From 1965 to 1983, the number of tractor drivers and other drivers in the republic's agriculture increased from 125,100 to 244,000. The number of machine operators increased from 9.4 percent to 12.5 percent, in terms of the total number of employed.

One of the main directions of rural social development is the improvement of living conditions for rural workers. During the years of the 8th Five Year Plan, in rural localities of Uzbekistan, 14,154,000 square meters of dwelling space was put into operation; during the 9th, 14,277,000; and during the 10th, 15,013,000 square meters. Rural housing construction now does not involve the erection of individual houses, but consists of a complex of interrelated elements: personal plots, kindergartens, nurseries, schools, shops, welfare institutions and sports structures. All this, as well as the possibility of utilizing running water and gas, comes to the village with the development of agro-industrial associations and the formation of settlements of the urban type. The latter is promoted by implementing elimination in the republic of the khutor [separated farm] system, which ensures concentration of the population in comfortable settlements where all conditions exist for work and relaxation.

The USSR Foodstuffs Program has provided for an expansion of individual housing construction in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a gradual increase in industrial production in the construction of dwellings of the farmstead type. State assistance for housing and cultural welfare construction in unprofitable kolkhozes and those operating at a loss has increased significantly. Great importance attaches to the resolution of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee regarding granting the Councils of Ministers of the union republics the right to make assignments for construction of dwellings and cultural welfare projects in economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes of up to 10 percent of capital investments allotted for the construction of non-productive projects in cities and industrial centers.

The improvement of rural living conditions at the present time is largely characterized by development of the systems of public education, preschool training and public health. From 1965 to 1983, the number of students in day general education schools in the rural districts of Uzbekistan grew from 1.5 million to 2.7 million, while the number of teachers increased from 35,000 to 180,000.

In recent years, a great deal of work has been done to expand the network of institutions engaged in preschool education in rural areas. Under the specific conditions of Uzbekistan, where the family, as a rule, has several children, this problem is particularly acute. Many rural women would like to work in public production, but do not have the possibility because of a lack of places for children in preschool institutions. This situation is negatively reflected on the children as well, since many parents do not

have the appropriate pedagogical knowledge for their training. Taking the social significance of development of the network of preschool institutions into account, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has recently taken a series of measures for the organization of permanently functioning children's institutions in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result, in 1983, in the republic's rural districts, 5,465 permanent kindergartens and nurseries were functioning.

Positive changes are also occurring in the sphere of public health. In recent years, in rural districts of Uzbekistan, a number of medical and hospital complexes, specialized health care facilities and gynecological and pediatric consultation offices have been introduced which are provided with modern medical equipment. The number of doctors per 10,000 of the republic's rural inhabitants reached 23.2 in 1983, while the number of hospital beds for the same number reached 115.1, significantly exceeding the level of 1965. Visits are made continually in the rayons by staff from medical scientific and research institutions and universities and from republican and oblast medical and preventive medicine institutions for the purpose of consultation with and practical assistance for the rural medical institutions.

In the resolutions of the 26th CPSU congress and the June (1983) plenum of the party Central Committee, provision was made for further increasing the role of socialist culture and art in the ideological, political, moral and esthetic education of the rural population, as well as for strengthening the material and cultural base of rural cultural education institutions, which promote fuller satisfaction of the spiritual requirements of rural workers, optimum utilization of free time, broadening of knowledge and cultural growth, and improvement of the socialist way of life. A wide program of cultural services has been worked out in the Uzbek SSR for rural inhabitants. Provision has been made for allocation of capital investments for the construction of cultural institutions, the establishment of rural cultural complexes, and the strengthening of the material base of clubs, public libraries and movie projectors. Rural houses of culture, clubs, libraries and other institutions are utilized for propagandizing progressive work methods and technical agricultural knowledge, as well as for cultural relaxation. In 1965, the number of club institutions in the republic's villages was 2,638, while in 1983 the number had reached 3,440. Such forms of cultural education work as folk-theaters, cultural universities, amateur artistic activity and others have had wide development in these clubs.

The network of libraries grows from year to year in rural districts of Uzbekistan. In 1965, there were 3,910 of these with a book and journal fund of 11,142,000 copies; in 1983, the number of libraries had reached 5,919 and their book and journal fund comprised 40,351,000 copies.

Cinema greatly promotes the development of culture in rural areas. From 1965 to 1983, the number of stationary cinema units in the republic's rural districts grew from 1,949 to 3,253, while the number of mobile units increased from 790 to 1,310. But there are still serious shortcomings in cinema services for the rural population of Uzbekistan. In small settled

areas, there is often a lack of premises for showing movies and there is an insufficient number of mobile cinema units. For that reason, in order to organize cultural services for small rural settlements, it is imperative to organize the work of automobile clubs and portable film projectors. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been granted the right to utilize means provided for mass cultural work for the purpose of cinema shows and concerts, organized on fields, farms and animal pastures.

Television occupies an extraordinary place in the spiritual development of the village. This type of art permits access for the republic's rural inhabitants to the achievements of Soviet and world culture, and makes available to them the spiritual treasures of mankind. In order to expand television broadcasting to rural localities, a strengthening of the material base of television is implemented by the construction and installation of television receiving mechanisms of satellite communications systems and low power relays with connective lines to them. These are paid for by funds derived from surplus revenue over expenditures in the budgets of the union and autonomous republics and the krays and oblasts, over the total amount of the state capital investments provided.

Trade and public dining facilities are of great importance in improving rural living conditions. From 1965 to 1983, the volume of retail trade in Uzbekistan's rural districts increased from 1 billion 188.8 million rubles to 4,681,500,000 million rubles, i.e. by almost 4 times, while commodity turnover in public dining grew from 76.5 million rubles to 299.8 million rubles, or by 3.5 times. Per capita commodity turnover during this period increased from 180 to 469 rubles, i.e. by more than 2.5 times. The number of retail trade and public dining enterprises is systematically increasing. From 1965 to 1983, the number of shops in rural localities grew from 9,529 to 14,762, while the number of public dining facilities grew from 4,764 to 9,830.

Social progress in the countryside is also characterized by development in the sphere of personal services. From 1965 to 1983, the number of such enterprises in the republic's rural localities grew from 4,403 to 11,836, while the volume of sales of personal services, in per capita terms, increased from 1.7 to 19.7 rubles. Rural workers are offered various types of personal services: alterations and custom tailoring of clothes, shoemaking, repair of radios, televisions and household appliances, dry cleaning, laundering and others.

As we see, successes in the social and cultural life of our republic's rural workers are impressive. At the same time, achievements in these spheres could have been greater, had it not been for the errors and miscalculations in the organization and management of agricultural production and cultural construction which were disclosed, in a highly principled party manner, at the 16th and 17th plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The elimination of negative phenomena in the trade, personal and communal services of the rural population, improvement in the work of educational, cultural and public health institutions, a strict approach to the selection, placement and training of cadres, intensification of demand

from the local Soviets for the social climate in the village and establishment there of conditions for work and relaxation that are no worse than those of the city - all these comprise the tasks to which the Communist Party gives orientation.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

MARITIME OFFICIAL TOURS ESTONIA--(ETA)--T. Guzhenko, Minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet and Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Khaapsalu electoral district number 480, was in our republic for several days. He visited Khaapsaluskii and Khiyumaaskii Rayons, met with voters, spoke at meetings of the active party and economic membership in these rayons, and familiarized himself as well with the progress of construction of Novotallinn port and the complex for building lighters at Loksa. Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee Secretary N. Ganyushov, Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers P. Palu, and Chief of Estonian maritime shipping A. Kask were on a tour of the republic along with T. Guzhenko. On 11 July T. Guzhenko departed from our republic. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 1] 9889

ESTONIAN SSSR APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED--/Decree of the Estonian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the Appointment of Comrade Marina Karlovna Anslan as a Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers/ [in boldface]. The Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet resolves to appoint Comrade Marina Karlovna Anslan as a deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. /Chairman of the Estonian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet A. Ryuytel' and Secretary of the Estonian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet V. Vakht/ [in boldface]. Tallinn, 14 June 1985. /Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers Marina Karlovna Anslan/ [in boldface]. She was born in 1939, is an Estonian, a member of the CPSU since 1969 and she has a university education. She graduated from the Leningrad Institute of Soviet Trade imeni F. Engels and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. She began her working activities as a salesperson in a store and she worked as a merchandising specialist and a department head at the Estonian SSR Ministry of Trade. From 1976 to 1984 she worked as an instructor and deputy head of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's department of trade and domestic services. Recently she worked as the first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Union of Consumers' Societies. /News Items/ [in boldface] The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers appointed A. Tregubov as permanent representative of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers. By its decree of 14 June 1985 the Estonian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet released Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Tregubov from his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to another job. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Jun 85 p 1] 9889

CONCERN ABOUT RIVER POLLUTION--(ETA)--In Estonia the building and putting in operation of a system of water treatment facilities will be fully completed by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and that will provide for stopping pollution by sewage from the small rivers of the republic and the Gulf of Finland. The republic's hydrologists are working on expanding and improving not only biological but also chemical treatment of the waters. The solution of these problems has been provided for by the 1975 Helsinki Convention that worked out measures for protecting the Baltic Sea from pollution. Questions on protecting the waters were discussed extensively at the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. More than 400 small rivers that flow along Estonia's territory are being carefully studied and protected. Their waters are placed at the service of industry, agriculture and municipal services. Many of them are the basis for the republic's fish farming. Tallinn became the site of an all-union scientific technical conference that was completed a day or two ago and that discussed matters for the efficient use and protection of water resources of the country's small rivers. Improvement in the methods and ways for comprehensive use of small rivers and the creation of river protective zones in their basins have been provided for in the decree that was approved. It was decided as well to more extensively enlist public opinion for protecting the ecological balance of natural reservoirs and preventing the pollution of small rivers. [Text]
[Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 p 3] 9889

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